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NATO SIDETRACKING ISSUES AT MBFR TALKS

LD152258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The NATO countries participating in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe are trying to lead the discussion away from key problems, the solution of which would lead to a reduction in the high level of opposing military forces on the European Continent. They are trying to channel the debate into side issues. This is the conclusion drawn by political observers commenting on the speech at today's plenary meeting in the Hofburg Palace by Reece, head of the Canadian delegation, the contents of which a Western representative revealed to journalists at a press conference. He refused to give an answer to a correspondent's question on what consequences the Vienna talks would have on Washington adopting a major military strategic armaments program. The representative of the Soviet delegation noted that this bears witness to the fact that one of the main Western participants in the Vienna talks is blatantly putting emphasis not on the reduction of arms, but on the arms race.

CHAZOV SPEAKS IN LONDON ON NUCLEAR DANGER

PM150827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Physicians' warning"]

[Excerpts] London, 6 Oct -- The duty of workers in the medical profession in all corners of our planet is to help people become aware of the mortal danger hanging over mankind as a result of the nuclear arms race. This is the main idea expressed in the speeches of the members of the commission to prepare a second conference "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" at a press conference held here.

Acad Ye. I. Chazov, chairman of the "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Committee under the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium, recounted that the data prepared by the committee on the medical consequences of the use of nuclear weapons have received wide coverage in the press and on TV and radio in the Soviet land. He recalled the words of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Presidium, that only a madman can hope for victory in a nuclear war. He also noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet had appealed to the parliaments and peoples of the world to take all necessary measures capable of eliminating the threat of nuclear conflict.

We -- physicians and scientists from 11 countries of the world -- the famous American cardiologist Prof Bernard Lown said, have been brought here by one and the same concern, concern for the future of mankind. The aim of our movement is to save people's lives. We consider it inadmissible that people try to persuade us that the Russians are our enemies against whom we must wage war.

It was reported at the press conference that the second conference "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" will be held in the British city of Cambridge from 3 through 7 April 1982.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONVENES IN MOSCOW

LD131212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS) -- The 101st session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened here today. Taking part in its proceedings are delegations from the CEMA member-countries as well as Yugoslavia.

The results of cooperation among the fraternal countries in the sphere of machine-building and agriculture, power generation, transport and health are being discussed. Plans for joint activities by the CEMA member-countries in these spheres in the 1981-85 period will be outlined.

Activities, Conclusion

LD151506 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS -- The 101st meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee ended here today. It defined a number of practical measures to deepen the cooperation of CMEA countries in the sphere of material production, in particular in the field of machine-building and agriculture. It also studied the results of the parallel work of the united grids of the European CMEA countries and the single power grid of the USSR, the tasks of ensuring the growing volumes of carriage between CMEA countries, and other questions.

CEMA MEMBERS' ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTLINED

LD141126 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 14 Oct, TASS -- In 1971-1980 the over-all national income of the CMEA member-countries went up by 66 percent. By the pace of its growth, the countries of the socialist community are almost 100 percent ahead of industrial capitalist states. These figures are cited in the review "Development of the Economy of the CMEA Member-Countries in 1971-1980", which was issued by the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The national income is growing owing to the invariable rise in industrial production, which increased by 84 percent in 1980, compared with 1970. The highest pace of development was witnessed in engineering, metal working, power industry, chemical industry, the share of which in the total gross industrial product now stands at 40 percent.

CMEA electricity production increased by 75 percent over the past ten years. The capacity of the atomic electronic power stations increased from 1,100 megawatts in 1971 to 17,800 megawatts in 1980.

In CMEA member-countries much was being done to strengthen the material-technical basis of agriculture. Though three out of the past five years were unfavourable for most of the states of the socialist community, on the whole the gross agricultural product in 1976-1980 went up by 9 percent as compared with the previous five-year period.

The living standards of the working people significantly improved. About 30 million apartments were built in the CMEA member-countries over the ten-year period. This enabled 130 million people to improve their housing conditions.

Trade exchange between CMEA member-countries is steadily on the rise. It reached 120,000 million roubles last year.

CEMA PROSPECTING COOPERATION SUCCESSFUL

PM091023 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40 signed to press 28 September 1981 publishes on page 20 under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action" a 1,900-word article by G. Luzin, adviser to the CEMA Secretariat, and V. Marchenko, laboratory chief at the International Scientific Research Institute of Management Problems, entitled "Development of the Mineral and Raw Materials Base." The article describes recent successes in cooperation among the CEMA countries' geological services in prospecting for and opening up new deposits of minerals and raw materials and goes on to summarize future plans in this sphere, emphasizing that joint prospecting work "will help to resolve the great and complex tasks of strengthening the mineral and raw material base of leading sectors of the national economy."

COMMUNIQUE ON CZECHOSLOVAK, PORTUGUESE TALKS

LD092148 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Oct, TASS -- The present-day complicated international situation necessitates a strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for peace and socialism, for democracy and progress, says the joint communique which was issued here on the results of the visit to Czechoslovakia of General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal and his talks with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Gustav Husak.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Portuguese Communist Party, the communique points out, consider it to be their most important task to work actively together with all progressive, democratic and peaceloving forces for detente, arms cuts, for disarmament and prevention of the threat of nuclear war. It is necessary to frustrate the criminal designs of international imperialism, in the first place of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to frustrate the process of revolutionary change in the world, by placing stake on the arms race, "positions of strength policy," interference and aggression.

Both parties declare for the immediate holding of serious, constructive talks to curb the arms race, to eliminate the seats of tensions and military conflicts in various parts of the world. They highly evaluate the important peace initiatives of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community which are directed at attaining these aims.

The communique strongly condemns the NATO plans for the deployment in the West European countries of U.S. medium range nuclear missiles, the decision of the Washington administration on full scale production of the neutron weapon and the attempts to draw Spain into NATO and further broadening of the sphere of activity of that aggressive bloc.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Portuguese Communist Party expressed their solidarity with the Polish United Workers Party, with the Polish people, with all forces in the People's Republic of Poland fighting against the increasing subversive activity of anti-socialist forces in the country which are actively supported by international imperialism.

REAGAN'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH CRITICIZED

LD151834 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Oct, TASS -- President Reagan today addressed the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia. In his speech, he dwelt on the policy of the United States in the field of economic relations with developing countries. The speech was timed to coincide with the conference of heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing counties which is to take place in the Mexican town of Cancun next week.

In his speech Reagan stressed in particular that economic relations and military preparations are the two main components of the foreign policy of the United States. In this context, he said, the relations of the United States with developing countries play a critical role.

The President gave many unasked-for "advice" to the developing countries on how they should strengthen their economy. But all this boils down to one thing -- the developing countries should follow the capitalist road, strengthen the private sector in the economy and widely open their markets to the monopolies of the imperialist countries of the West.

Reagan criticised those countries which seek non-capitalist ways of development and follow the road of "collectivism," as he said. The President could not refrain from denigrating the socialist system of the Soviet Union, although, as is known to everybody, it was socialism that ensured the Soviet country's leap, unparalleled in history, from a backward agricultural country to the position of a leading industrial-agrarian power of the world. It was the example of the Soviet Union that encouraged many developing countries to choose the socialist, rather than capitalist, path of development and enabled them to achieve great successes in their economic advance.

The head of the U.S. administration categorically rejected the developing countries' demands for a new world economic order under which the industrialised Western countries would share with developing countries a part of their wealth, plundered as a result of exploiting them both in the colonial times and the present period.

The President made it plain that the developing countries should not count on U.S. economic aid.

In Reagan's words, the measures which his administration are going to take in the field of foreign economic policy include an "improvement of the climate" in the developing countries for capital investments by Western corporations. President Reagan said that already now private capital investments made up 70 per cent of the inflow of capital to the developing states. He, however, "forgot" to mention that this caused the debts of the emergent states to grow tremendously. According to the International Monetary Fund, the developing countries owe a total of 580 billion dollars to Western countries.

Besides, the USA intends to seek the creation in the developing countries of an appropriate "political atmosphere" which would be favourable to international capital.

It is perfectly evident that the principles of international economic relations set out by the U.S. President mean in actual fact the preservation of the status quo in the capitalist world, which would enable a handful of industrial counties of the West to ruthlessly exploit the developing countries as a source of raw materials and commodity markets for its industrial goods.

How much the imperialist monopolies' unimpeded sway in the economies of the developing countries costs the latter is well known. In the period of 1970-1978 the multinational corporations gained 2.4 dollars of net profit per one dollar invested in the developing countries. The USA, upon investing 8,700 million dollars in those years has gained 39,000 million dollars in profits. Such a rate of exploitation of the young states increases their bondage to the capitalist countries.

The United States President obviously ignores the fact that it is already the end of the twentieth century, and not the 19th century, and that even the United States will not manage to stop or even impede the progress of the developing countries which with good reason demand the establishment of an equitable economic order in the world.

WEINBERGER TALKS IN PARIS END, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD151456 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct, TASS -- Talks have ended here between the U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the French Minister of National Defence Charles Hernu and Minister for External Affairs Claude Cheysson. A communique put out by the French Defence Ministry says that "the main bilateral questions existing in the military field and the field of armaments between the United States and France were touched upon" during the talks. These talks, the communique says, have facilitated the preparations for the forthcoming meetings between President Francois Mitterrand and President Ronald Reagan.

REPORTAGE ON 'BRIGHT STAR,' EGYPTIAN SITUATION

U.S. Troops Alerted

PM141155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Around Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct -- A state of enhanced readiness has been introduced for the Rapid Deployment Force units stationed on U.S. territory. The Pentagon's top military officials, describing these measures as "minimal," stressed that their goal is to display the determination "to conduct combat operations if necessary."

Meanwhile the U.S. Senate has hurriedly approved a bill sanctioning the dispatch of a U.S. military contingent to form part of the so-called "multinational armed forces" for Sinai. As is well known, these forces' "multinational" label serves Washington as a screen designed to camouflage plans for de facto military occupation of the strategically important Sinai Peninsula by U.S. troops.

NSC Meets

LD151540 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 15 Oct, TASS -- A meeting of the National Security Council, convened by President Reagan, was held behind closed doors at the White House. As reported by the New York POST, the meeting studied the question of the "Bright Star" military exercises. The paper says further that Reagan has given the OK to the proposal by Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger to hold this massive operation on the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman early in November. According to the New York POST, the U.S. President has stressed the "necessity" of urgently building up U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

The press does not conceal that these exercises might become a prelude to an armed U.S. intervention in Libya. D. Shank director of the Committee Against Registration and the Draft, voiced the opinion that during these "exercises" the United States could provoke an "incident" of the type that it had staged in its time in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The unprecedented build-up of U.S. military might in the Arab east is being conducted under the false pretext of defending Egypt and Sudan from Libya's mythical "plans" of attacking them. The ludicrousness of this contention is obvious if only because Libya has a population of three million while Egypt and Sudan have a combined population of 52 million. Within the framework of preparing the armed venture against sovereign Libya the Reagan administration is rushing to Egypt two AWACS planes intended for the gathering of intelligence data and guidance of military operations. This decision was announced by an official Pentagon spokesman who said that the plane had already arrived in Egypt and would remain there indefinitely.

According to the ABC television network the head of the Pentagon Weinberger has said that the security of the AWACS planes would be ensured by fighter planes based on the carrier Nimitz which has been sent to the shores of Egypt.

London, 15 Oct, TASS -- The influential FINANCIAL TIMES writes today that the United States is building up its military presence in the Middle East in order to keep in power reactionary regimes, in particular in Egypt and Sudan, not to mention Somalia and Oman, and to prevent them from sharing the lot of the Iranian shah.

Egypt Troops Sent to Sudan

LD151710 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Oct TASS -- U.S. State Department Spokesman Fischer officially confirmed that Washington was considering more military supplies to the Sudan. The White House has already allocated 100 million dollars for the purpose. According to a UPI report, the U.S. defence secretary said the American Government would speed up its arms sales to the Sudan where tanks, antiaircraft weapons and radar systems would be sent before the end of this year.

The CBS television network said with reference to the Egyptian defence minister that Cairo had urgently transferred antiaircraft units to the Sudan and that Egyptian forces stationed on the Libyan border had been brought to a state of combat readiness. The ABC network said Egypt sent regular troops to the Sudan. Observers believe that this indicates the U.S. intention to use Egyptian Armed Forces in its plans for aggression against Libya.

Haig Cited on Mideast Plans

PM151227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report in the "World Today" roundup compiled by A. Karralov and V. Popov under the general headline: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Washington -- Alarmed at developments in Egypt, the R. Reagan administration, demonstrating its "military muscle," is exerting overt pressure on the Egyptian people and is to all intents and purposes flagrantly interfering in their internal affairs. This was demonstrated once again in an NBC television interview with Secretary of State A. Haig in which he set out Washington's vast program for extending the U.S. military presence in Egypt and the Near East as a whole.

The secretary of state confirmed U.S. press reports concerning plans to hold military maneuvers in Egypt in November. "We are studying," he said, "a number of possible operations, including the transfer of reinforcements to the region aboard B-52 bombers and other aircraft during maneuvers using live ammunition." The secretary of state said that two U.S. delegations -- one military and the other political -- are currently in the Near East, pointing out that Defense Secretary Weinberger has had talks in Egypt on "expediting deliveries of U.S. equipment to the country" and on "coordinating exercises."

Haig made no secret of the fact that this whole program of militarist actions, which fundamentally contradicts U.S. leaders' repeated statements about the need to show restraint in international relations, is in line with Washingtons' far-reaching hegemonist aims in the Near East. "We intend," the secretary of state said, "to continue playing the leading role in this region." Haig's remarks are indicative of the fact that the Reagan administration is attempting crude diktat from outside, disregarding the Egyptian people's right to determine their own destiny.

"During his visit to Egypt Haig laid the foundations for expanding the U.S. presence in the region," an NBC commentator observed, describing the Reagan administration's actions as "intended to keep Egypt in the U.S. orbit."

TRUD Scores 'Crude Pressure'

PM151229 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[From B. Alekseyev "International Review" in response to readers' questions: "Washington's Policy of Diktat" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] How has the United States reacted to the killing of A. as-Sadat?

[Signed] T. Siukhova, sewing machine operator in a sewn goods association (Ufa).

"The death of A. as-Sadat is a nightmare for American foreign policy specialists in the State Department." That was how ABC television described the feeling in Washington. It went on to explain: "Despite all the assurances that the new leadership will continue As-Sadat's course, the question worrying political observers is whether Mubarak will be able to withstand the external and internal pressure under which As-Sadat found himself."

But the point is that crude pressure is being exerted on Egypt right now, and by none other than the United States. A precise assessment of the American posture vis-a-vis Egypt is given in the USSR Government statement to the U.S. Government, published 12 October. It says: "There can be no two opinions here: We are faced with an attempt at crude diktat from outside and at disregard of a people's right to be masters of their destiny. If what the United States is now doing is not interference in another state's internal affairs, what then constitutes such interference at all?"

In implementing crude pressure, Washington is resorting to its favorite means: a show of military strength. A state of increased combat readiness has been announced on all 26 U.S. 6th Fleet ships deployed in the Mediterranean. The same applies to the Rapid Deployment Force in the United States. The nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz and the missile cruiser Texas are being moved into the eastern Mediterranean, and so forth. The purpose of these measures, so the Pentagon top brass declares, is to demonstrate determination "to mount combat operations if necessary."

But even that is by no means all. The U.S. Senate has hastily approved a bill sanctioning the sending of an American troop contingent to take part in the so-called "multinational armed forces" in the Sinai. That is the label covering up the U.S. plans to create a bridgehead for its own forces on the strategically important Sinai Peninsula.

As a result of all this there is a still greater exacerbation of the situation in this explosive part of the world -- an exacerbation deliberately caused by the U.S. actions.

As the USSR Government statement emphasizes, "the U.S. Government must realize that its actions over what has happened in Egypt are not only wrong [protivopravnyy] but also increase the dangerous tension throughout the region." "What is happening over Egypt," the Soviet Government declares, "cannot fail to affect the Soviet Union's security interests and it will closely watch the development of events."

EAGLEBURGER STANCE TOWARD EUROPE VIEWED

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Contrary to the Interests of the Europeans" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS -- Washington is against the creation of any nuclear-free zones on the European Continent. This was declared outright by Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger when he appeared yesterday over the U.S. television.

The impudence shown by the U.S. administration when the destinies of European peoples are involved is indeed surprising. When reading Eagleburger's statements one marvels who is it that authorised Washington to decide for the Europeans the problems that have the bearing on their vital interests. The U.S. assistant secretary of state, who must surely have a place assigned for him in a superstrong anti-atomic shelter in the United States, plans future military actions on the European Continent with the cynicism typical of the U.S. administration. He believes that should a nuclear weapons in the FRG and not [words indistinct] Norway.

Eagleburger's cynical and provocative pronouncements show once again that in the Pentagon's strategic designs Europe is assigned the role of the theater of operations for the sake of the United States' self-seeking hegemonistic interests. Meanwhile Washington is turning the western part of the European Continent into its biggest nuclear arsenal. Over 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads have already been concentrated there and the U.S. administration is pressing for the permission to deploy about 600 new medium range nuclear missiles there.

Therefore, it is not at all surprising that the ideas and proposals to create nuclear-free zones in Europe do not suit the adventuristic and aggressive military strategic designs of the U.S. administration or the implementation of these proposals would inevitably lead to the easing of tension on the European Continent. And this is something that Washington strives to prevent.

It is not accidental that Eagleburger deemed it necessary to touch upon the subject of nuclear-free zones precisely now. The matter is that the initiatives for creating nuclear-free zones, above all the proposal to create such a zone in the north of Eurpoe, have been winning over more and more supporters of late. The European peoples are striving in this way to get rid of the threat of getting involved in a nuclear conflict. They see in this one of the real ways of ensuring genuine security in Europe.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA SCORES REAGAN ARMS PROGRAM

PM151005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 5

[Georgiy Kuznetsov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Washington's Nuclear Gamble"]

[Text] Do you remember the philosophical discussion in Goethe's "Faust" about the "beginning of existence"? It includes this statement: "In the beginning was the word...."

It seems that the "word" also preceded the U.S. adoption of a new military program. As soon as it was made public by President Reagan, even American observers described the program as a "massive buildup in military muscle" and the "most significant increase in U.S. strategic forces since the days of Eisenhower." The "word" which called into being the plan for the nuclear missile arms race and emanated from Reagan himself and from Defense Secretary Weinberger was a lie through and through.

Strong terms to use about figures of that caliber? But how else can you describe the assertions by the White House incumbent, who, answering a question about the current talk in the United States about the possibilities of a victory in a "limited" nuclear war at a 1 October press conference, completely shifted the blame. "The Soviet Union," Reagan stated, "has made it quite clear that it believes victory can be secured in such a war. Since they think that, it creates a threat...."

Weinberger, that loquacious traveling salesman for the military-industrial complex, who personally publicized a fraudulent pamphlet about "Soviet Military Power" (which is allegedly many times greater than that of the defenseless United States) echoes what his chief says in every possible way. At a recent press conference he went even further in deception, declaring: "No treaty (between the USSR and the United States -- G.K.) has even come close to containing a quantitative ban with regard to missiles." (Obviously Weinberger is not taking into account either the SALT I agreement, concluded by a Republican president, or the SALT II treaty, under which, had it been ratified by the U.S. Senate, the USSR and the United States would now have had a "ceiling" of 2,250 delivery vehicles.)

Why does official Washington need this lying "word?" In order to justify its own plans for increasing nuclear arsenals and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, which U.S. ruling circles regard as the main obstacle in the path of their plans for gaining world domination.

In accordance with the logic of deceit, President Reagan uses the term "revitalization" in relation to plans for building up U.S. military might, as if by naively playing with words he can mask his dangerous course. It is quite obvious that the aggressive nature of the new military program cannot be camouflaged with arguments to the effect that it only serves as a means of "strengthening the defense" of the United States and of "deterring" an "attack from outside."

You do not need to be a great specialist in matters of military hardware to be able to distinguish offensive weapons from defensive ones. But what is the Reagan administration proposing? The strengthening of all three elements in the American strategic triad -- air, sea and ground-based nuclear facilities -- their technical modernization and saturation with the most modern instruments of mass destruction.

It is planned to build and deploy in the shortest possible time 150 B-1 strategic penetration bombers, which will carry cruise missiles. The cost of each plane is $200 million. The Carter administration, in its day, decided against manufacturing them.

But Rockwell International worked on modernizing the prototype, and the plane will come off the production line in 1984. B-52's already in service will also be equipped with cruise missiles. For the 1990's the Stealth is being developed -- a bomber with the characteristic of being "invisible" to radar. In discussing the B-1 and Stealth, top ranking officials in the administration, including the President himself, shamelessly discuss the subject of "penetrating the Russians' air space," which is far from indicative of defensive intentions on Washington's part. Cruise missiles are also offensive weapons. Yet it has been decided to build more than 3,000 of them including some for submarines.

The decision to continue "steadily" building Trident submarines means that by 1990, nine missile-carrying vessels of this kind will come into service.

It is worth remembering that our country once proposed a ban on the creation of the Trident sea-based missile system and the USSR's corresponding Typhoon. This proposal was not adopted. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a new initiative -- to agree on limiting the deployment of the submarines of these systems which are being created and also to reach agreement on a ban on the modernization of existing ballistic missiles deployed on these vessels and the creation of new ones. Reagan's present decision indicates that the United States is unwilling to follow the path of military detente.

The order to complete the construction of MX missiles has also been issued -- 100 of these missiles are to be deployed. But what is an MX ICMB equipped with 10 independently targeted nuclear warheads? A strategic weapon designed to hit targets chiefly on the Soviet Union's territory.

In proposing the deployment of MX missiles on aircraft or in very deep silos, the present administration is entirely departing from the principle of monitoring, which must inevitably accompany the SALT process. Despite assertions about its readiness for "genuine and effective" strategic arms reduction, the United States is in fact only seeking ways of achieving superiority over the USSR.

Certain American military theorists try to prove that the United States could wage a limited nuclear war. Former President Carter gave this theory the nature of an order by signing "Directive 59" concerning Europe. Reagan is now going further. As the Washington POST writes, he "intends to prepare a command, control and communications system both on U.S. territory and in outer space which will be designed for the waging of a prolonged nuclear war...." The conclusion which suggests itself is that despite UN decisions, Washington does not shrink from making space an arena of nuclear war, which it hopes to wage within a "limited framework" over a prolonged period. This, of course, increases the chances that somebody across the ocean will want to press the nuclear button....

The U.S. Government's dangerous course clearly does not square with the statement that both sides have pledged to strive for success at the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on arms limitation, including nuclear arms limitation, and moreover Reagan's new program is a striking contrast to the Soviet Union's efforts to lessen the danger of war -- it has just proposed, in particular, that the UN General Assembly adopt a declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Clearly taking no pleasure in the appearance of the new U.S. military plan, the New York TIMES gave the advice: "President Reagan would be wiser to follow Kennedy's example and renounce the rhetorical expatiations on the theme of 'the missile gap' which helped get him elected." But by all appearances this advice, in the words of the American saying, has, unfortunately fallen on deaf ears....

VASILETS CRITICIZES VIEWS OF NSC'S PIPES

PM160839 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Dispatch by TASS correspondent V. Vasilets, written specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Richard the Ferocious" -- carried under rubric "Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?"]

[Text] New York -- Today one pan of the U.S. political scales is a great deal heavier -- the right pan. This was not been slow to affect the reassessment of the standpoints and views of political groups and even of well-known figures who one would have thought now had a stable reputation. Former "rightwingers" are nowadays "moderates," while former "moderates" are detained on suspicion of being "secret communists." For instance, the rightwing of the Republican Party ranks Henry Kissinger among the "leftwingers." In the view of National Security Council figures, even A. Haig, the current U.S. secretary of state, does not "hack it" as a real, fullblooded "rightwinger" -- he is not ferocious enough, they say.

The National Security Council is not merely a part of the state machine. It is people who have tremendous power and influence and whose activity, more often than not behind the scenes, to a great extent determines the political atmosphere in the country.

Among those who play a prominent role on the council is Richard Pipes, a professor of history and former director of the Hamburg [as published] University Russian Research Center. His name is probably better known than that of National Security Council head Richard Allen. Pipes publicly voices his foreign policy views rather more often and more loudly. And those views are such that few people stand to the right of him in the American political spectrum -- only those who believe that there is no reason to postpone indefinitely a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union....

Pipes is regarded as a specialist in the history of the Soviet Union and the East European countries. He once spent several months in Moscow, working in the archives. He made his reputation in 1976. It certainly did not come from thoughtful historic works. At the time, in the atmosphere of the relaxation of tension, his reputation carried a clear hint of scandal.

Here is how Pipes entered the political limelight.

In the midseventies the perpetual fantasy of the "Soviet threat" needed to be dressed up in a new guise to invigorate anti-Soviet hysteria. It was then that the military-industrial complex managed to set up a special group of "experts" to assess the Soviet Union's military potential. Professor Pipes was installed as its head. The group was to work independently of the CIA since American rightwingers believed that that organization was "excessively soft" on the USSR. It is as ridiculous to accuse the CIA of lacking anti-Sovietism as it would be to reproach a wolf for being softhearted. Nonetheless, reproach they did.

Pipes' group naturally submitted the results expected of it: In the last decade, it said, Soviet military spending has been many tens of billions of dollars more than American spending -- in other words, Moscow is seeking "strategic military superiority."

Even many bourgeois observers scratched their heads in perplexity: Where did these conclusions come from? In the words of the Washington POST, it is hard to be "more hysterical than that hysteric in a professor's gown, Richard Pipes." Arthur Cox, a specialist on arms control issues and himself a former staffer of the CIA and the State Department, called the group's calculations "a gargantuan mistake."

But a legend was born and entered propaganda circulation. The extreme rightwing press, ultraconservative figures and the presidents and chairmen of the boards of major military corporations sang the praises of the report from the "B Team," as it was called to distinguish it from the "A Team" working at the same time within the CIA. Thus Richard Pipes was one of the main authors of the myth of the seventies -- the myth of the "U.S. lag in military spending."

On close acquaintance with the "B Team" conclusions, the first thing that strikes you is the unscrupulousness of the authors. Pipes and company based their frightening conclusions not on facts, but on their own notions of "Soviet intentions." Thus they created the greatest score for utterly fantastic fabrications. Pipes had the audacity to confess at the time: "We know surprisingly little about the individuals and institutions that formulate Soviet military doctrine." One observer on the New York POST noted in surprise that the "admission of ignorance" in no way influenced the ballyhoo created over the report. "If we know 'surprisingly little,'" he wrote, "how can Pipes' cries of panic be taken seriously?"

They can be because they must be, was the argument used in the circles where American policy is shaped.

The "B Team" report along with other similar "works" provided the "theoretical justification" for the offensive by rightwing forces against the timid attempts to reduce the pace of the arms race. Under pressure from these forces Carter forgot his election promises. His administration was the instigator of the NATO countries' decision in 1978 to increase military budgets by 3 percent per year. Yet the outcry about the "lag" became even shriller. When, in January 1980, the CIA published a report pointing to the crude distortions and arbitrary assumptions made by the "B Team," the American press virtually ignored the document. The hysterical campaign had already gathered momentum.

One of Pipes' main conclusions was this: The United States is not ready for a nuclear war as it is overly reliant on the "doctrine of deterrence." It will be recalled that the essence of that doctrine is that the threat of mutual destruction deters the two sides from a nuclear war. Pipes declared that the USSR was not afraid of nuclear war and was prepared to start one at a convenient opportunity. Why? It turns out that it is all very simple: Since the Soviet Union lost 20 million lives during World War II while the United States has lost on 600,000 in all wars in its 200-year history, the two countries have different "mentalities" and the Soviet Union is not afraid of losing 30 or 40 million people.

That is one example of the cynical calculations the professor used to "justify" his conclusions. But it is precisely on those conclusions that President Carter's notorious "Directive 59" which speaks of the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war, is based. The decision to produce the neutron bomb is another step down the same road: After all, neutron weapons operate "selectively" -- they kill people but leave material assets unharmed.

It is not for nothing that Pipes has ended up in Reagan's immediate entourage. He was appointed "B Team" leader by none other than present Vice President George Bush, who was CIA director at the time.

In March of this year Pipes again found himself front-page news after causing a major diplomatic scandal. In an interview he had made a statement of rare impertinence: War with the Soviet Union is inevitable unless Moscow renounces communism. Making no secret of his exultation, the professor reported that "nothing is left of detente." Both the State Department and the President's spokesman had to swiftly reassure the West European allies, who were alarmed by the shameless bellicosity of the high-ranking White House staffer. They were officially assured that Pipes' remarks do not reflect White House policy.

Do not reflect.... Is that so? Only people who know nothing of either Pipes or the masters of the White House can believe that.

NEW CIA RULES, WORLDWIDE OPERATIONS SCORED

'Counter to Federal Laws'

LD151106 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 15 Oct, TASS -- The new rules covering CIA activities, submitted by President Reagan for the Congress to study, actually vest the U.S. intelligence service with unlimited freedom of action and what is the main thing -- they run counter to the federal laws of the country. Reagan's draft executive decree, reports the ASSOCIATED PRESS, give the CIA the official right (earlier the espionage agency used it unlawfully) to secretly "penetrate" into public organisations of the United States and exert "influence" on their activity.

The proposals of the White House alarmed even intelligence specialists from the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. In their report, the content of which is reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the recommendation is made that the members of the committee should not be in a hurry to approve the President's proposals, but demand full explanations of the practical need of such broad powers. The vesting of such power in the CIA, it is said in the report, is unprecedented and is contrary to the National Security Act of 1947.

The executive decree gives the right to the CIA to open private letters without the warrant of the judicial authorities, access to the files on individuals, collected by banks, medical institutions, telephone companies, etc. All this, the report points out, will make it possible for the CIA and other agencies to resort to secret methods of collecting purely internal intelligence information on U.S. citizens.

In other words, it is planned that the CIA be vested with the unlimited "right" to political investigation, violation of basic constitutional rights of the Americans.

The excutive decree also gives the intelligence agency the right of undertaking intelligence actions entrusted by the President from time to time. This is something like carte blanche for any provocations in the country, and external subversive acts, assassination of foreign leaders, masterminding of conspiracies, any interference into internal affairs of any states.

Along with the act, submitted by the White House, on prosecution for making public any information on CIA operations, the new rules on the activities of the American intelligence service signify one more step back from Washington's claims of "democracy" and "observance of the Constitution."

Secret Operations Listed

LD151540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Vadim Kassis commentary on the "Topical Problems of International Life" program]

[Text] Hello, comrades! A few days ago the attention of the world public was attracted to a statement by Taylor, permanent representative of the Grenada Government at the United Nations. He accused the United States of preparing an armed invasion of Grenada, stressing that his government had incontrovertible proof of the aggression being prepared by the United States against Grenada, whose people threw off the colonial yoke in 1979. Taylor noted that American ruling circles do not want to reconcile themselves to the changing situation in the Caribbean, and are resorting to various provocative measures with the aim of intimidating the peoples and undermining their faith in the new authorities. These criminal acts are as a rule perpetrated by U.S. CIA agents.

Indeed, wherever one looks today the ears of CIA agents are sticking out. Everywhere one sees traces of their dirty hands. CIA agents may appear in the area in the garb of scientists, or with journalists' cameras, or as businessmen or diplomats. Last summer the Washington POST carried an article by the observer Anderson, telling of a secret directive under the title: draft plan for operations in Africa and the Near East. The author of this document is Casey, the present head of the CIA. The directive provides for a considerable activation of the espionage agency's subversive activities. With the aim of making these operations as efficient as possible, writes Anderson, the CIA intends to align itself still more closely with anticommunist groups and totalitarian regimes.

The changing of the guard at Langley, the CIA headquarters, which took place after the accession to power of the new Reagan administration, gives every justification for speaking of an escalation of secret operations against sovereign states. According to UPI, the budget for the U.S. special services will grow bigger still, and the present Washington administration intends to breathe new life into the activities of the American espionage institutions. The agency stresses that the $13 billion which according to the draft budget for the fiscal year 1982 are allocated for intelligence purposes are only the tip of the iceberg. The actual allocations to the special services, according to the most modest estimates, are $17 billion. The point is that the expenses of the CIA, NSA, the FBI counter-espionage services and the Pentagon's intelligence agency are carefully concealed under the guise of allocations for other purposes, and are classified top secret. But it has already become known, for instance, that in the current year the CIA intends to expand the network of its agents considerably which, as UPI points out, naturally demands an increase in its budget.

A quite definite conclusion can be drawn from this report. The interests of the CIA, which specializes in subversive operations against sovereign states and peoples and has raised acts of international terrorism to the status of legitimate activities, will not be encroached upon in the least by the Republican administration's proclaimed fund-saving program. Nor has the American public failed to notice the 2-hour television program The CIA: The Secret Army, which told in detail of the CIA's terrorist acts and its training of agents and mercenary assassins. It is known that since the American Congress held an investigation in 1975 into certain dirty deeds of the CIA, terrorist acts against foreign states have been banned -- but that is just officially, on paper. But in fact? The television film includes an interview with the author of this documentary program, the man in the mask, more precisely, a Cuban immigrant mercenary. He asserts that he and his cronies are again preparing to return to Cuba with arms in their hands, and that they are all connected with the CIA.

The CIA's subversive activities are arousing protests on all continents. The Indian press, for example, notes that the CIA spares no expense to undermine India's national unity with the aid of separatist elements and reactionary forces within India and to detach from it the strategically-important northeastern states. It is the CIA which trains and sends into India agents and diversionaries to destabilize the internal political situation. The Kuwait weekly AL-HADAF in turn stresses that the American intelligence service, making use of the services of the As-Sadat regime, has created in Egypt a center for the collection of intelligence data coming from American agents in other Arab states.

Let us recall some other facts which have come to light about the CIA's criminal activities on various continents. This spring the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique decided to expel from the country certain Americans, including some staff of the American Embassy in Maputo. They were accused of espionage, subversive activities and interference in the internal affairs of Mozambique. As was noted in the published communique, the republic's Ministry of Security has reliable information that since the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique and victory over Portuguese colonialism, the CIA's main efforts have been directed toward foiling the efforts of the Mozambique people, who have set out on the road of building a socialist society and strengthening their independence.

The CIA agents were collecting political, military and economic information, paying particular attention to the activities of the Frelimo party and Mozambique's economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. In the course of the premilinary investigation, it was established that a close link exists between the CIA and the Republic of South Africa's [RSA] espionage services. The CIA uses the Republic of South Africa as a support base for counterrevolution and banditry, with the aim of destabilizing independent African states. This proves incontrovertibly that the RSA has become the chief tool of imperailism in its subversive strategy directed against the interests of peoples in the south of Africa.

In this connection I should like to mention the recently-published book Dirty Work II: The CIA in Africa. In the foreword to this book, Sean MacBride, the well-known Irish politician and public figure and winner of the International Lenin Prize for strengthening peace between peoples, writes: The CIA and the other U.S. espionage authorities have come dangerously near to becoming the secret government of the United States. The CIA, frequently in cooperation with the FBI, acts like the Mafia. Its weapons arsenal includes political assassination, the bringing about of wars on others' territory, the recruitment of mercenaries to overthrow legitimate governments and causing splits in society. In the opinion of the complier and one of the authors of this book, the well-known Philip Agee, Africa became an area of special attention for the CIA since the sixties, which were marked by major victories of the national liberation movement. While the African peoples were struggling against poverty, illiteracy, disease, ethnic antagonism and other inheritances from colonialism, the United States set itself the task of establishing dependent regimes there. For this purpose, a network of military bases was established in Africa, intended to combat the national liberation movement on the continent. To implement criminal acts, notes Agee, the U.S. intelligence service maintains at any one time in the African states' territory up to 300 regular agents. They shelter under the official cover of American embassies and consulates. However, the CIA agents, Agee continues, can be concealed under other covers. This is why the precise number of such unofficial spies cannot be determined. No one book, writes Agee, can describe in all their details the plots, coups d'etat, assassinations, incursions by mercenaries, bombings, propaganda manipulations, bribery, penetration of trade unions and secret arms delivery deals. But all these operations continue without pause.

Nor can one fail to mention the wide-scale operation for the destabilization of the internal situation in Libya, including the murder of the leader of the Libyan revolution Al-Qadhdhafi and the installation of a pro-American regime there. This operation was worked out in the depths of the CIA and was personally authorized by its boss, Casey. This is from the CIA's very latest steps directed toward destabilizing the situation in Libya.

Soviet people will obviously remember how on 18 November 1980, in the jungles of Guyana, foul revenge was taken on the members of the People's Temple religious community. Who was a direct participant in this act of heatless violence? It turns out that the CIA was. After exhaustive research it was discovered that 914 people were coldbloodedly murdered by CIA agents in accordance with its MK-Ultra program.

And here is one of the latest reports. It appeared in the American journal COVERT ACTION. Its editor, Louis Wolf, declared that, being well acquainted with the methods to which the U.S. intelligence services resort in the Latin American region, he would not rule out, for instance, the complicity of this agency in the outbreak of epidemics and branch disease [vetkovoye zabolevaniye] in sugar cane and tobacco noted recently in Cuba.

Yes, The CIA's devotion to methods of terror and violence in countries whose governments do not please Washington has long ceased to be a secret. The espionage agency's bloody trail leads through many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The CIA was implicated in overthrowing the legitimate People's Unity government in Chile and the murder of its head, Salvador Allende. Not long ago, the American press told of the so-called Concord operation, within the framework of which a series of political assassinations of political leaders was carried out in the countries of Central and South America, where reactionary juntas are in power. The CIA is responsible for the murder of Patrice Lumumba and other heroes of the struggle for African freedom. The CIA's dirty trail is also to be seen in the West European capitals. Thus, for instance, the editorial office of the journal PANORAMA has at its disposal documents confiscated by the Italian police on the arrest of Maria and Gracia Gelli, the daughters of Licio Gelli, the founder and leader of the secret Masonic Lodge P-2, the exposure of which led last May to the resignation of the Italian Government. These documents were produced by very high-ranking officers of the American special services, and took the form of instructions for agents acting in West European states.

All honest people feel indignation at the CIA's unceremonious interference in the affairs of People's Poland. It acts in that country with the aid of the reactionary American trade union center, AFL-CIO, which tries to represent itself as the friend of the Polish working people. International observers note that the current activity of the American intelligence services lays stress on counteracting terrorism. The objectives to which the CIA's attention is primarily attracted are stated to be Afghanistan, Angola, Kampuchea, where the espionage authority is making efforts to support counterrevolutionary gangs which are terrorizing peaceful inhabitants.

But one thing is clear. No efforts by U.S ruling circles, no CIA machinations, are capable of stopping the advance of the peoples. Since the time the CIA was established in 1947, dozens of new independent states have appeared on the map of the world. This is eloquent proof of the helplessness of American imperialism in the face of the advance of the forces of peace and progress.

PRC ATTEMPTS TO CONCEAL TRUE AIMS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151302 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[(Konstantin Fedoseyev) commentary]

[Text] The Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article under a splashed headline: The USSR Plans To Annex the Afghan Province Badakhshan. The paper went on to say that the Soviet Union had annexed the Afghan region Wakhan and intended to annex the entire northeast of Afghanistan.

The author of the article also described the target of annexation. He said that in the northeast, Badakhshan bordered on the Soviet Republic of Tadzhikistan and in the southeast on Pakistan. The Wakhan panhandle is situated in the east of the province. Badakhshan has a strategical location, the article said. The province is also one of the richest in natural resources in Afghanistan.

One could leave the latest invention of Beijing unmentioned but for one thing. For a long time Maoists have been listing Badakhshan as lost Chinese territory. In ancient times the so-called silk path serving trade and the conquest of Chinese emperors crossed the region. Present Chinese rulers consider Badakhshan (?a) bridgehead in an important direction of Chinese expansion. Hence its strategic importance for Beijing.

The Afghan revolution of 1978 which marked the beginning of progressive reforms in that country threatened China's plans of expansion. That is why from the very start Beijing was opposed to the national democratic revolution. Later, in close cooperation with the United States and regional reactionary forces, China unleashed an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Camps and bases appeared in the Chinese Province Xinjiang where thousands of landlords, Maoists and ordinary criminals who have fled from Afghanistan are being trained to use arms. Beijing has turned the 74 km of the frontier with Afghanistan into a site of constant provocation. The raids of bandits on Afghan peaceful settlements and towns, in which Chinese instructors take part, are marked by extreme brutality.

Along with training and arming counterrevolutionaries, China is stepping up military preparations in areas bordering on Afghanistan. According to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, at the beginning of 1980 15 infantry divisions and 4 air force squadrons were sent to Xinjiang from central China. After the Afghan revolution, China hurried to commission the Karakoram highway in the immediate vicinity of the frontier. If need be, Beijing will use the highway for transporting troops and arms to the border of Afghanistan.

A real threat to the revolutionary gains of the Afghans and the very existence of Afghanistan emerged at the end of 1979. A leading Afghan counterrevolutionary, 'Abdollah Amin, detained by the security forces in the north of the country, has admitted that it was his task to organize a counterrevolutionary rebellion in [name indistinct] provinces and guarantee a Chinese invasion in the country.

Vice chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, General Qader, has told the press that China, the United States and Pakistan intended to seize the eastern provinces of Badakhshan, Konar and Laghman and create a puppet state there. There were similar plans for the western provinces Herat, Farah and Nimroz.

Those are the true plans of China regarding Afghanistan and its province Badakhshan. As for the RENMIN RIBAO article, it is another attempt to conceal the true aims of Chinese hegemonists.

U.S. KEEPS TAIWAN POLICY DESPITE BEIJING MOVES

OW151209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Commentary by station commentator Shakov: "Beijing Whips up a Movement for National Reunification"]

[Text] In their proposal made to the politicians in Taipei, the Beijing leaders promised that Taiwan will be able to maintain its present system and retain its own army, currency and trade ties, as well as many other things. This proposal did not mention anything about China's socialist system and the limits to the big capitalists' activities on the mainland. However, the Taiwan authorities refused to participate in any negotiations on national reunification.

Naturally, we should ask the question: Why does Taiwan reject such a proposal? Here I think it is necessary to quote a passage in the U.S. weekly TIME. This weekly magazine said: The Beijing leaders have taken pains to explain that Washington will not give up its political, military and economic ties with Taiwan under any circumstances. Therefore, they should try to extricate themselves from the predicament brought about by the two-China policy.

It is under this situation that the plan for reunification has been put forward by the Beijing leaders. This plan is put forward with the United States as the main target. The Beijing leaders seem to be saying that the Taiwan issue is not so complicated. Therefore, it is not necessary for Washington to maintain ties with the Taiwan regime, nor is it necessary for Washington to supply arms to Taiwan. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the United States has supplied Taiwan with $100 to $800 million worth of weapons every year.

Washington does not seem to be in a hurry to comment on the proposal made by the Beijing authorities. As viewed from various angles, the United States plans to strengthen its political, economic and military ties with Taiwan.

It is obvious that the Taiwan issue artificially created by U.S. imperialism should be solved, and that Taiwan and China should be unified. However, over the past 30 some years, the U.S. ruling clique has tried one thousand and one ways to prevent this issue from being solved. Facts have proven that the recent strategem adopted by the Beijing leaders on the Taiwan issue has not in any way affected Washington's policy of regarding Taiwan as its own base in the Far East with its spearhead aimed at China's military bases.

DOCUMENTARY ON PERSECUTION OF UIGHURS IN PRC

GF110655 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The former culture minister of the Uighur Autonomous Region in Xinjiang, [name indistinct], and (Kani Balkiz), one of the heroes of the national struggle of the Uighur people, have leading roles in a (?documentary) on the tragedy of the non-Chinese people in the PRC. The documentary, which is entitled (Vani Baltik), was filmed in the Kazakh film studios in Alma Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR.

Other dignitaries well known to the Uighur people also took part in the documentary to explain how the Maoists endeavored to undermine the national culture of the (?Turkic) people. They also told about the looting of libraries, museums and schools belonging to the Uighur people and described the stoning of mosques and patriots who opposed the Beijing rulers' policies aimed at turning the PRC into a great state. They witnessed all of these incidents.

SEOUL MILITARY BUILDUP SEEN AS OBSTACLE TO PEACE

SK160254 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Arkadyev commentary]

[Text] South Korea's National Assembly from 6 to 13 October, discussed a series of funding plans for fiscal 1982 in the political, economic and diplomatic fields. In the course of the discussion, special attention was focused on military and diplomatic matters. Publications noted the fiscal 1982 budget is a record, and is over 6 percent more than the gross national product. Military spending commands 27.8 percent of the budget outlays. Much of this money is earmarked to modernize the armed forces and strengthen administrative and police organs.

With U.S. support, the reactionary regime of Chon Tu-hwan is strengthening its 600,000-man armed forces and acquiring sophisticated weapons from U.S. companies. Seoul is actively pushing mass production of its own tanks, warships, helicopters, artillery pieces and aircraft assembly parts. To justify this rapid military buildup, the boss of the Seoul regime is repeatedly babbling about the threat of a southward invasion. There never has been such a threat. There is no threat now. As is well known, the DPRK has proposed constructive policies to stabilize the political situation on the Korean peninsula, [words indistinct] and to ease the tense situation. [passage indistinct]

Seoul's military buildup betrays the South Korean people. This policy is an obstacle to peace and national reunification.

JOURNAL DENOUNCES U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOUTH KOREA

SK130829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, October 11 (KCNA) -- The October issue of the Soviet magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS published an article titled "Prop Buttressing Anti-Popular Regime" denouncing the U.S. imperialists support to the South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that the U.S. administration is engrossed in building supplementary props for the South Korean dictator, the magazine said:

The United States plans to allocate nearly 170 million more dollars in the form of loans in the next fiscal year to "modernize" the South Korean puppet army and make the South Korean puppets buy U.S. military and technical equipment including "F-16" fighter planes, missiles and radar equipment.

At the same time, the U.S. Defence Department is taking comprehensive measures to increase the combat capacity of over 40,000 U.S. troops present in South Korea.

One of the measures is joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea which are more frequently staged of late in areas nearest to the military demarcation line.

Pursuing the aim of speedily realizing its Asian aggression plan, the U.S. administration obstinately increases "contributions" of its allies to the military efforts of the United States.

According to U.S. strategists, such "contributions" should be made above all by Japan.

Saying that the United States is seeking its far-reaching aim, while manoeuvring to strengthen the position of the South Korean dictator, the magazine pointed out:

Clearly outlined behind the increased military and financial aid of the United States and Japan to the Seoul "regime" and the deepening relations among the military organs of the United States, Japan and South Korea, is the new aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance.

The fabrication of this alliance will, no doubt, further aggravate the tension in the Far East, deepen the division of Korea and pose a grave threat to peace in Asia.

The democratic public circles of South Korea began to more clearly understand that the policy of the present dictator continually following the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression like his predecessors will bring about very dangerous consequences. Clear proof of this is the expansion of the ranks of active fighters against the hateful system.

KIM IL-SONG THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

LD152218 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 15 Oct, TASS — The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Kim Il-song expressed profound gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Kim Il-song expressed conviction that the relations of traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- will continue strengthening and developing further in the course of the common struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

NONDONG SINMUN DELEGATION VISITS PRAVDA OFFICES

PM151027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] A delegation from the newspaper NODONG SINMUN (Korean Workers Party) headed by Comrade Chong Ha-chon, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of the paper, was in the Soviet Union 26 September through 9 October at the invitation of PRAVDA's editorial board. The guests toured the Soviet land and visited Moscow, Odessa, the Azerbaijan SSR and the Lithuanian SSR. They had talks at PRAVDA, visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and agroindustrial complexes, met with party and economic leaders, workers and employees and exchanged experience with journalists in Moscow, Odessa, Baku and Vilnyus.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests have left for home.

MONGOLIAN PARTY WORKERS ARRIVE IN TURKMEN SSR

GF132000 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] A group of party workers from the Mongolian People's Republic arrived in the Turkmen SSR today. The Mongolian guests were received by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke on the republic's economic and cultural developments, difficulties in economic and cultural relations between the Turkmen SSR and Mongolia, achievements of Turkmen party organizations and implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The reception was also attended by Comrade Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade Kharkov, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

During their stay in the republic, the Mongolian friends will visit industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and familiarize themselves with the republic's party committees.

CAMP FOR AFGHAN PIONEERS' PORTENT FOR FUTURE

PM151607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Lt Col V. Moroz report: "Children of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, October -- Afghan adolescents.... Bright, inquisitive, amazingly industrious. We saw them pushing heavily loaded wheelbarrows along the city streets, working together with adults in numerous craft wrokshops, calling customers into the stores.

One heartrending picture sticks in the memory. Our UAZ [truck] turned off the highway onto a damaged road circling the city garbage tip. Flocks of dark-haired adolescents sat, like starlings, around the edge of the old quarry. They sat expectantly. When a dump truck drove into the quarry, loaded with household garbage, the children swarmed over it like ants. In a few minutes the truck was empty, and the lads ran away, clutching their "loot."

It is a bitter fact that this is still not in the past for the republic. The April revolution is young. It has done much for the younger generation. More than 1,000 new schools have been constructed. There has been a sharp increase in the number of students -- children of peasants, workers and nomads, but as yet only one in every six children of school age is sitting at a school desk.

So it is hardly necessary to speak of our feelings on meeting with the first Afghan Pioneers. The meeting took place in a picturesque locality where 50 boys and girls from the porest families are on vacation. "The camp is small," we were told by camp chief 16-year-old (Nazifa Zafari), a member of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. "But we believe that this little shoot of the future will grow stronger. Thousands of young Afghans will soon enjoy the right to leisure and a happy childhood."

Soviet servicemen played an active part in creating the camp and helicopters bearing red stars brought children in from remote mountain villages. The pioneers often visit the camp. The nature of the meetings is most eloquently described by the photograph [the paper publishes a photograph captioned "Meeting between Pioneers and a group of Soviet servicemen headed by political worker Sr Lt Abdukakhar Abdurahimov"].

It remains to be added that the Pioneer camp is guarded by -- apart from the local militia -- members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, who are little older than the Pioneers themselves. They stand at their posts, carrying combat weapons. The revolution still has many enemies.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-DRA ROAD LINK -- Experts have completed a project for the construction of a road from the Soviet Union to power distribution installations in the town of Mazar-e Sharif in the DRA. Uzbek experts participated in planning of the project on the basis of adequate information. Construction of [words indistinct] and the power distribution installation began recently. This new high-voltage power installation, which is situated 1,150 km away, will supply electricity from the Soviet Union to the factories and people of Balkh Province in the DRA. The project is within the framework of the Soviet-DRA agreement signed (?in March 1981). [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Oct 81 GF]

OPENING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

LD161102 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party opened here today. It is to discuss the political situation in the country, the fulfilment of the decisions of the ninth extraordinary congress of the party as well as the tasks of ideological and educational work.

SOLIDARITY PROGRAM VIEWED AS ANTIWORKER

LD151850 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1848 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary carried in the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] With the approval of Solidarity's program, the process of transforming that organization into a political party openly demanding a change in the system existing in Poland has been formally concluded. It is characteristic that one looks in vain in its document for such words as "socialism," "PZPR," [words indistinct], the international alliances of Poland are in no way referred to. On the other hand, a demand is put forward to give priority to the private sector, to reduce defense expenditure, and so forth. In a word, all those demands are filled with the spirit of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] which, despite the alleged self-dissolution of the mafia of Kuron, Michnik, Lipinski and others, continues to decisively influence the shaping of Solidarity's course.

That course is characterized to a certain extent by Lipinski's statement at the Oliwia Hall: We do not regard ourselves as socialists and we favor the private ownership of the means of production.

According to the Solidarity program theses, the country's economy should in fact function by the precepts of the capitalist economy, that is, on the bases of competition, the restoration of exploitation of labor in the interests of the owners of the means of production and of preferential treatment for private farmers.

Even though such theses contradict the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, practical implementation of those demands may create serious social problems; for instance, an intensification of social differentiation and unemployment.

Socialism put an end to the crying social inequality existing in the bourgeois and landowners' Poland. This most important achievement is now threatened with liquidation. The prospect arises of a reappearance of employment offices and of penury for some at the expense of the enrichment of others. What has this to do with social justice, of which the authors of the Solidarity program write bombastically. There can be no justice at all when people are denied the right to work, as is characteristic of the capitalist system, where the unemployed are condemned to cul-de-sac situations and where they are treated as outcasts.

The authors of the Solidarity program present the socialist Polish state as an employer opposed to its working people, a state one should fight against. They strive to suggest the lying argument -- long spread in the West -- the essence of which is, that the socialist labor relations do not differ in any way from the capitalist labor relations, including labor exploitation characteristic of capitalism. That is why working people are allegedly not interested in developing and perfecting a socialist economy and have no reason to care for its uninterrupted functioning.

Putting on the cloak of defenders of the world of labor, the authors of the program strive to impose an ideology totally alien to the class consciousness of workers. They aim at transforming the workers' class from the leading force in the socialist state into an obedient tool of politics straining to create some ideal and (?final) democracy based on the best traditions, on the ethical principles of Christianity, and so on. These so-called best traditions consist of first persuading workers that they are able to do anything, that they can start striking immediately -- but finally they are deprived of work and compelled to look for any occupation whatsoever.

The Solidarity program authors hate disobedience above all else. Is this not shown, to take a random example, by the recent mugging by Solidarity hooligans of workers at the Solidarity (Plonsk) printing office who refused to strike.

The main direction mapped out by the program's authors is to strike a blow at socialist gains and at the rights of working masses, and to attack the PZPR and the foundations of the Polish people's state. The program is an expression of the sociopolitical credo of those Solidarity circles which are beyond [words indistinct] (?who) see the crisis as a tool for achieving their dreamed-about goal -- the restoration of the bourgeois system. There is no doubt that Solidarity chieftains who set up the program of that organization and who are assuming the role of the main guarantor of the renewal process, are putting (?in it) antisocialist and counterrevolutionary contents. After all, the Polish press has also pointed out many times that Solidarity's program had been elaborated (?internally) by experts and consultants within the (?family) of that same KSS-KOR, an organization which has never concealed its counterrevolutionary platform. Now as never before the influences of the KSS-KOR ideas on various Solidarity links are becoming abundantly clear. The drive by reaction in Poland and abroad toward the ideological and organizational disarmament of Polish working people is becoming ever more obvious, and is the true goal of the enemies of socialist Poland before they commence their frontal attack on people's power.

POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS HELD IN MOSCOW

Szczesnowicz Hosts Gathering

LD152316 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2100 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Polish Army, Lt Gen Ignacy Szczesnowicz military, air and naval attache at the Polish People's Republic Embassy in the USSR, organized a friendly meeting today. Generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, veterans of battles for the liberation of Poland and representatives of the Moscow community took part. Kazimierz Olszewski, Poland's ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

Wronski Attends Meeting

PM160723 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Excerpt] On 12 October a public meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the creation of the Polish Army was held in Moscow. The speakers spoke of the combat path traveled by the Polish Army, the friendship of Soviet and Polish servicemen, tempered in the fighting against a common enemy -- fascism -- and the Polish Army's present daily life.

In his speech Col L. Plenik, assistant to the military, naval and air attache to the Polish Embassy in the USSR, stressed that the Polish Army, born in the joint fighting with the Soviet Army against the fascist invaders, is loyal to the traditions of combat cooperation between the two countries' peoples and armed forces. They are vigilantly standing guard and will continue to stand guard over the socialist gains in Poland.

Taking part in the meeting was S. Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society main board and member of the Polish State Council.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA INTERVIEWED

PM151525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 4

[Report by special correspondents V. Gerasimov and L. Strzhizhovskiy under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries": "Together Toward a Great Goal"]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- Hungary enjoys great prestige in the international arena. Diplomatic relations link it with 126 countries. In the past 5 years alone over 300 new bilateral interstate and intergovernment agreements have been concluded. Hungarian representatives are taking part in the activity of 900 international organizations and have been elected to the leading organs of over 30 of them. An increasing number of international organizations' events are held in Budapest. In recent years visits to Hungary by leading UN officials have become more frequent and regular.

On the quiet green slopes of Gellert Hill we had a meeting in a low detached building with workers from the Hungarian Institute of International Relations.

"We have ties with almost 30 scientific institutes of the same kind in many countries and with many public organizations and fighters for peace," we were told at the board of directors. "This helps us analyze the main features of the international situation, outline topics for research and engage in forecasting. Our scientists also study the strategic goals of bourgeois foreign policy propaganda. We scientists of the fraternal countries must coordinate our actions and rebuff the fabrications concerning the 'Soviet threat,' slander and militarist hysteria."

Fundamental problems of the present-day situation and cooperation between the two states are examined at meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar. Their Crimea talks have helped the implementation of our countries' coordinated steps in the international arena and the joint elaboration of foreign policy strategy. The Crimea meetings are an outstanding event in international life.

This was noted at the start of our conversation with Comrade Frigyer Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister. It was quiet and peaceful in the minister's spacious office and its occupant had only just received an overseas delegation and looked a little tired but, as always, he was composed and vigorous.

"The Crimea meetings open up new horizons for us all," he said. "They confirm that the socialist community countries are countering imperialism's line with a consistent peace-loving course toward the consolidation of peace and the curbing of the arms race. Every country can find its place in this struggle."

We asked him to give his thoughts about the work of Hungarian diplomats.

"Proceeding from its potential, our country conducts multifaceted foreign policy activity," Comrade F. Puja continued. "Its basis, its backup, as the documents of our party's 12th congress stress, is a steady domestic political situation and successes in socialist building. In both domestic and foreign policy we are implementing the MSZMP's principled Marxist-Leninist line whose gist is internationalist adherence to the cause of socialism, peace and progress.

"The present international situation, when the struggle between the champions of detente and cold war, disarmament and the arms race is being aggravated requires even more powerful and purposeful efforts and constant initiatives from the socialist community countries," the minister said.

"But this presupposes at the same time that all the Warsaw Pact states, making the best use of their potential, will step up their activity in pursuing a coordinated foreign policy. This year's Crimea meetings showed that the coordination is steadily increasing. Foreign policy at the same time reflects our countries' national and international interests. The MSZMP and the Hungarian Government are conducting their activity in the international arena in this spirit.

"Immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress I had an opportunity to come to Moscow on an official friendly visit and to have talks with Comrade A.A. Gromyko on the important proposals put forward at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Of themselves they have already somewhat eased international tension. At its March plenum, our party's Central Committee voiced complete agreement and support for the new Soviet initiatives. We are sure that the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, like the constructive new proposals voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev since the congress and, not the least, the daily activity of Soviet diplomacy, can serve as a firm basis for resolving urgent international problems. In this respect too the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal 'To the World's Parliaments and Peoples,' which was supported by the Hungarian National Assembly is very important. The new Soviet initiatives put forward recently at the UN General Assembly also attest to a genuine love of peace. We welcome them with satisfaction. They have had a tremendous influence on the entire course of discussion in the United Nations by their topicality and their desire to resolve positively mankind's most burning problems.

"In our international activity we attach great significance to the creation and constant consolidation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and, within this framework, to personal contacts," Comrade F. Puja continued. "Broad ties between the leaders and political and public figures of countries with different social systems help greatly in finding mutually acceptable realistic solutions to the problems of Europe and all international life. I think that the Soviet Union and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are making great efforts in the interests of this goal. Talks and contacts between the leaders of our party and government and figures from the developing countries and developed capitalist states also serve this goal.

"With respect to Hungary's activeness in various international forums, we can say that we are taking an active part in the Madrid meeting. Like the other fraternal socialist countries, we see the main aim of this meeting as being the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. At the Madrid meeting and at various bilateral talks and consultations we are focusing our efforts on promoting the convening of this conference. We resolutely oppose the Western attempts to use the Helsinki Final Act as a political and ideological weapon against the socialist countries and to create an atmosphere of confrontation, a weapon aimed against the detente process.

"Hungarian diplomats have submitted a number of proposals in an attempt to help to ensure that the Madrid meeting ends with positive results acceptable to all participants," the minister said. "Our proposals affect the development of economic, trade and cultural cooperation among states."

Whoever we talked with during these days in Hungary, whoever we met, the first thing to emerge was concern at the intensification of the U.S. imperialist course toward undermining detente and developing the arms race, in particular the decision to produce the neutron weapon. We visited plant shops to attend meetings in support of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and against the persisting external interference in their affairs. Komlo miners told us of their actions in support of the struggle of Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people against the Israeli aggressors and occupiers. At the metallurgical combine in Dunau Jvaros, where a day of solidarity with Afghanistan was held, it was noted that under the present conditions of the activation of the forces of Chinese hegemonism and U.S. imperialism and their increasingly close merging, the significance of the defense of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism increases.

"Our workers know their international obligations and their duty and they realize that true national interests cannot be implemented to the detriment of international interests, to the detriment of the common cause," we were told at the combine's party committee.

National tasks cannot be resolved to the detriment of the socialist community and the international working class -- that idea pervades F. Puja's recent book "Hungary's Foreign Policy." The Hungarian foreign minister conducts a polemic with those who underestimate class solidarity and proletarian internationalism.

"Our party cannot agree with those who fail to interpret proletarian internationalism from positions of Marxism-Leninism and even try to exclude this concept entirely from the practice of the communist parties," F. Puja noted during his talk with us.

The minister told us that with his book he wanted to generate readers' interest in Hungarian diplomacy and show its main characteristic features, the place and role of foreign policy and international activity in the strategy of the fraternal parties and countries and the close link and dialectics of domestic and foreign policy and national and international interests.

"... Our strength lies in our joint actions" -- we heard these words frequently in Hungary. The fraternal socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy now serves as a reliable basis for attaining lofty goals -- overcoming the present pitch of tension and strengthening peace throughout the world.

MARCHUK, HUNGARY'S SZEKER DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM151247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening of Cooperation"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has received G. Szeker, chairman of the Hungarian National Technological Development Committee.

There was a discussion of questions of improving cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and strengthening its interconnection with production and economic cooperation.

SHEVARDNADZE BUDAPEST TELEVISION INTERVIEW

LD091500 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Oct 81

["Face to Face" program with Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, interviewed by Elemer Csak; date and place not specified -- recorded; questions in Hungarian, answers in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] First of all, let me introduce you to our viewers, I know that you went to a pedagogical institute and then attended the party academy. Apart from the 8 years during which you were first deputy then minister of internal affairs in Georgia, you have been a party worker by profession from the very beginning. If I am not mistaken, you have been first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party for 9 years. It seems that you entered that office when you were quite young. If I may ask, how old are you?

[Answer] Of course, I was 44 years old then, and that makes me 53 now.

[Question] Indeed, if we add it up this is the figure we arrive at. However, the color of your hair must surely deceive many people.

Apart from your posts already mentioned, you are also a candidate member of the CPSU Politburo. Thus you are one of those who determine the party's domestic and foreign policy lines. So, I would like to ask you first of all in this capacity of yours: The 26th party congress responded to the militarist challenge with new peace initiatives: However, no favorable reply has been received to these; people all around the world are awaiting with interest what steps the USSR will take after this.

[Answer] Briefly, let me just outline what our peace program is for the eighties. First of all, we would like to limit arms, above all, nuclear arms. In the present phase we are dealing with limitation. Second, the various centers of tension should be eliminated and various conflicts should be brought to an end in the various regions of our globe. Third -- and I consider this very important -- trust should be created and then strengthened among the states and peoples of the world.

It was in this spirit that the peace appeal of the Supreme Soviet, that is, the Soviet parliament, was addressed to the parliaments of the world. I must say that this appeal has met with a rather wide-ranging response in the world.

[Question] Even though there were those who did not even want to listen to it?

[Answer] There are states which have not even reacted to it. However, public opinion in general has given it a favorable reception. Progressive public opinion in the world and the parliaments of many countries responded favorably to our appeal.

Our enemies, our adversaries in the West and in the United States, claim that actions such as the issuing of the peace appeal, the appeal of the Soviet parliament and our leaders' speeches, have a propaganda nature. Some representatives of the Western press have claimed about the speech delivered by Comrade Gromyko at the UN General Assembly session that it was another propaganda step of Soviet diplomacy. What can I say about this? After all, what do they actually call propaganda? Well, in his speech Comrade Gromyko stressed that the states that are the first to launch a nuclear war and are the first to use nuclear weapons thereby commit the most serious crime against humanity. Their action cannot be considered to be in line with UN principles.

The next task for which we want to win over world public opinion is to transform Europe, the whole of Europe, into an area of trust. The limitation of nuclear weapons on the continent is an indispensable part of this concept. Within this is included a reduction in the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. Naturally, this can take place only if the NATO member-states also take similar steps. These are completely realistic appraisals, whose realization would without the slightest doubt significantly reduce the danger of war.

[Question] According to reports received from New York, agreement has been reached about the opening of talks on 30 November between the USSR and the United States on the subject of missiles and weapons in general. In your view, to what extent can we hope that these talks prove successful? Can the dialogue, which was broken off owing to the fault of the American side, now continue?

[Answer] The first foreign ministerial meeting between Gromyko and Haig is to be followed by another dialogue: Agreement has been reached about holding Soviet-American talks on 30 November. It would be hard to predict the outcome of these talks and what sort of specific results they will achieve. However, whatever the outcome of this meeting may be, in my view, the very fact that Andrey Gromyko, one of the leaders of our country, a representative of our state, the USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Haig have held talks, is undoubtedly a significant development in the present circumstances.

This once again justifies the stand we have adopted to date, that is, that we are ready for a dialogue and that we have neither given up nor will give up this endeavor of ours.

[Question] Some American strategists believe that if they force the USSR into an arms buildup they can thus exhaust its economic strength. President Reagan openly stated that if the USSR does not accept the conditions laid down by the United States then it will be forced into an arms race from which it cannot emerge as the so-called winner. The USSR has responded to the challenge with peace proposals: Is that not a sign of weakness?

[Answer] This is no sign of weakness. We are dealing with the fact that imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, are trying to use every means for making the situation more tense. They are attempting to bury detente. Maybe some people hold the view that they are doing this because they have not the least idea of what an atomic war is like. The reality is nothing of the sort: They are very well aware of what it is like. For this reason I am particularly incensed by such irresponsible statements as: There are more important matters than peace, the possibility of a limited nuclear war cannot be ruled out, and so forth.

To justify their aggressive conduct and the new arms race, American politicians have invented the alleged Soviet threat. Such a threat has never existed in fact, nor does it exist now. However, I must also say that while we are doing our best for peace -- because it derives from our fundamental principles that we have always fought for peace and will continue to serve the cause of peace in the future, too -- we are not doing this because we are weak.

[Question] Maybe these circles base their calculations on the fact that the Soviet Union and the soviet economy are undergoing considerable changes. The transformation of the economic mechanism has come on the agenda and it ties down a great deal of energy. This is true not only of the Soviet Union but is also the case in almost every socialist country. Maybe this is what makes them believe that they might have an opportunity to force the socialist countries into a corner, that they can make these economies deviate even further from the paths of peaceful construction and can force them to spend even more money on rearmament. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] Indeed, various forms of speculation and prognoses are being expressed about this. However, we have an abundance of experience in this sphere or, if I may put it this way, we have become accustomed to this. However, I can state that the USSR, the Soviet people and our friends, the countries of the socialist community, cannot be strangled even through economic means. We survived more difficult and complicated periods in the past when we starved and when we started amid hardship on the construction of socialist society, socialist industry and agriculture. However, we were able to protect socialism and to safeguard the interests of the working class and the Soviet people even in those days. We are far more able to do this at present now that we have at our disposal a strong and modern industry and an enormous agriculture and now that a stable community of socialist countries has become established.

However, whatever difficulties we may have to face -- after all, we as well as other countries do have difficulties and it is likely that we will have these difficulties in the future, too -- we consider the interests of the defense of the fatherland to be of fundamental importance. Lenin said that if the revolution had something to defend then it would be able to defend it. We do have something to defend and are capable of defending it. Thus the speculations and prognoses mentioned by you, these evaluations, are not sufficiently well-founded in my opinion.

[Question] Let us move on from the global topics to something that is maybe closer to you, that is, Georgia. I should imagine our viewers are also interested in what this Caucasian republic is like; after all, our countries are not very different as regards their size. There is also much that is similar in our past. So let us speak a little about your Georgia. How many people are there in your republic?

[Answer] More than 5 million, more precisely, 5.1 million. Let me tell you, however, since you have compared Hungary and Georgia, that Hungary is, of course, bigger both in terms of population and territory. As far as I know, Hungary covers an area of 90,000 square miles.

[Question] Ninety three thousand.

[Answer] The territory of Georgia is 70,000 square miles. There is however, another significant difference: We are a mountainous country: three-fourths of the agricultural land and also in practice three-fourths of the entire country consist of mountains. When we are told that ours is a small country, we jokingly say that we will level the mountains and then it will be bigger.

As regards the place which we occupy in the nationwide division of labor, this is something that is determined by the traditional branches of industry and agriculture. Our industry is now developed; our metallurgy is up to date; we have almost every branch of engineering: there is heavy engineering. We manufacture electric trains as well as trucks which we deliver to all the socialist countries. We also manufacture aircraft. The instrument industry is developed, as are the electronics, the microelectronics and the electronic engineering industries and also the light industry; food industry is also significant. In other words, ours is an industrially developed republic. In order to express this in a figure, let me tell you that the value of our annual industrial production exceeds R10 billion.

Our agriculture is mainly of a subtropical character. We grow plants for industry; our animal husbandry is well developed; we also produce the fodder we need. In other words, we have everything.

[Question] Of all these products we are most familiar with Georgian tea.

[Answer] Yes, tea and grapes are our best known products. Some 95 percent of Soviet tea production comes from Georgia, which is more than half a million tons annually. We produce 800,000 tons of grapes. It might be even more this year. Of course, we also produce wine and even brandy; what is more, we can sell these.

[Question] The Hungarians are very fond of them.

[Answer] We are also very fond of Hungarian wines.

[Question] By the way, how did you manage to achieve a turnaround in the sphere of your economy? I remember, at one time Georgia failed to fulfill its plans and now, as you have said, development has speeded up. Was Georgia maybe very greatly occupied by its social and moral problems in those days?

[Answer] You know, it is part of the arrangements in socialist society that everything depends on the quality of our work. In other words, everything depends primarily on subjective factors. The objective factors favor development in the economic, social and political spheres alike. However, if we leaders are guilty of negligence, if we tolerate mistakes, this is something that has serious consequences. Things of that nature occurred in our country and continued for almost 20 years. The situation changed recently. The CPSU Central Committee subjected the Georgian party organization to serious criticism 10 years ago.

[Question] This was in 1972.

[Answer] Yes, it was in 1972. This central party resolution criticized the low rate of economic development, the shortcomings in moral and political work and other mistakes as well. There were other resolutions as well but these concerned help to be given to the Georgian public. Georgia has rapidly developed in recent years, although we have still not achieved everything that we planned.

[Question] Are you dissatisfied, then?

[Answer] We are not yet satisfied.

[Question] You mentioned the subjective factors. I believe we can find certain similarities between Georgia and Hungary in this area as well. Let me mention just one problem: It seems that at a certain level in the standard of living there appears an unbridled desire to possess more, to grab more. You said once that these subjective factors have a detrimental effect on the economy. In Hungary -- and I believe in Georgia as well -- there are debates on whether this phenomenon is inevitable.

[Answer] No, in my opinion it is very important that we should see clearly on this issue. We must differentiate between incomes which derive from work and those which are received without work. We committed mistakes in the past; we did not act sufficiently resolutely against those who wanted to live an easy life, who wanted to become rich without work. Consequently these people became emboldened and made use of the opportunities. We launched a resolute struggle against these phenomena, even though we want people to live well. In my opinion those people who work decently should live well and without worries. Incomes are on the increase in our country at present but these are incomes derived from work.

I would mention just one statistic: In the last 7-8 years the wages of the workers have increased by 35 percent, I repeat, in 7-8 years. This is a considerable increase. As regards the incomes of the peasantry, the incomes derived from the kolkhozes, the sovkhozes, and the household plots, these rose by 40-50 percent. In other words, incomes from work have increased and at the same time incomes gained without work have diminished. We take resolute steps against all negative phenomena now.

[Question] I have heard that there are still some organs, committees for the struggle against negative phenomena, functioning attached to the Georgian raykoms and councils, this struggle has not yet ended then?

[Answer] I must tell you for the sake of accuracy that what is involved is not merely a struggle against unfavorable phenomena.

There are many committees functioning at our party committees, even at the Central Committee. Those which you have mentioned are not extraordinary commissions, such as Cheka was once, but simple working committees. Their task is to draw attention to unfavorable phenomena.

[Question] In other words, it is not the ancient traditions, the well-known Georgian business spirit and the ceremonial feasts, that they are concerned with?

[Answer] No, it is not the ancient traditions but the harmful traditions that we are struggling against. Against those, however, we must struggle. The people received with understanding the relevant resolution of our Central Committee. What we are talking about is the unequivocally harmful customs. Certain traditions went astray, became harmful, such as the feasts going on for days. It is very pleasant when people come together, when they enjoy themselves, when people celebrate. But some sense of proportion is necessary. When a good meal turns into a vast feast, that is going too far. I could mention the excessive drinking sessions as well. However, as regards the genuine, good, historical customs and folk traditions, we respect these and even cultivate them. We want to save the beautiful traditions, those which are rich in content, for the present.

[Question] Let us return to the topic of your visit to Hungary. What was the main objective of the parliamentary delegation which you lead? Was the primary purpose to acquaint yourselves or to gain experiences which could be utilized?

[Answer] We arrived in Hungary at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, and this is within the framework of cooperation established between the parliaments of our countries. The Central Committee of our party and the Supreme Soviet entrusted us with the task of studying the experience of our Hungarian friends, including the experiences of the Hungarian National Assembly and of the local state administration organs as well as their activities in the work of socialist construction. It is well known that Leonid Brezhnev very resolutely raised the issue at the 26th congress of our party, saying that we should study the achievements of our friends. He mentioned the very interesting and remarkable experiences of the Hungarian People's Republic, which we can utilize in our conditions as well.

I may say briefly about our visit that we have had an opportunity for extremely interesting talks which have a significance for practical life. I would like to note here that the more our cooperation gains in strength, the greater attention we pay to the practical usefulness, tangible nature and objectivity of these relations. This kind of working method also characterized the activity of our delegation. We had a very interesting meeting with Comrade Janos Kadar. We held substantive talks with the Hungarian delegation headed by Antal Apro, we acquainted ourselves with the activities of the Hungarian National Assembly and of its standing committees and with the problems that the Hungarian National Assembly is currently considering.

[Question] Who had more to say to the other side?

[Answer] Well, the Hungarian comrades had more to say on this occasion. However, when they come to Georgia then probably we will be doing more of the talking.

We gained very favorable impressions at the city council. Budapest is a famous and beautiful metropolis with bustling life and a developed industry and trade. It seems to us that the city is being managed by competent people. True, there are problems here just as in Moscow or Tbilisi. Incidentally, I should note that the leaders of Budapest complained to us that Hungarian television is often criticizing them.

[Question] And the radio and the newspapers as well...

[Answer] That is right, we can say that. However, walking the streets of Budapest I did not quite understand why they were being criticized. I have not been able to discover the reason for that.

[Question] I will give you some reasons after the interview.

[Answer] Our visit to Hajdu-Bihar County was very interesting. I would like to mention, in particular, the cooperative whose chairman is Comrade Szabo.

[Question] You mean the Nadudvar cooperative?

[Answer] Yes, the Nadudvar cooperative is famous not only in your country.

[Question] One of my colleagues, who accompanied the delegation, said that you had described the Nadudvar cooperative as an academy. What am I to understand by this?

[Answer] I will explain that straightaway. However, I must say that we then visited another cooperative as well -- I cannot remember its name offhand -- which is in fact a state farm. All the same, it is in contact with many cooperatives: indeed, if I remember it well, it has links with 200. They, too, manage agricultural systems, and the director is called Robert Burgert.

[Question] You mean Babolna?

[Answer] That's right, it is Babolna. Incidentally, Comrade Burgert has visited us and we are acquaintances. Well, just to make sure that I am not unfair to Robert Burgert, I would add that I consider both agrarian-industrial complexes academies, and that I regard both Comrade Szabo and Comrade Bugert as academicians. These are, indeed, modern giant enterprises. Their leaders, the colleagues and all those who work in these enterprises are experts with a broad vision and are competent. They are true professionals, they take the initiative and they are enthusiastic; I have only the best to say about them.

[Question] It is flattering to hear all this. Nevertheless, in what way and from what viewpoint were you examining these enterprises? Do you consider these production systems as a Hungarian model, a particularly Hungarian solution, or do you regard them as a method that can be utilized in your own agriculture? It is well known that a start has been made in the USSR on the realization of a food program and a major role is intended in this for household farms and for new production systems. Did you see anything new in our country?

[Answer] It is my conviction that our Hungarian comrades established the major agricultural enterprises in a very creative way. In my view they adopted many useful experiences from Soviet agriculture but they have also managed to preserve their own good traditions. Parallel to this, they utilized and further developed all that they considered valuable elsewhere and not merely in the socialist countries. When everything is taken into account, very interesting and, if I may say so, complex solutions have been established in your country. These major industrial enterprises mix agricultural and processing industry activities and, in certain cases, even the production of construction industry materials. Auxiliary economic activity is also profitable. This was the economic structure we studied and this was, in particular, what we were interested in. We will examine what we can gain from your experiences and what we can utilize at home.

However, I can already say that we have seen a great deal that we can adopt, which is what matters because this is reciprocal enrichment. You have mentioned household plots. In the USSR this has been arranged in different ways.

In Georgia, for instance, there have been household farms in the past and their activity is very useful because a considerable proportion of agricultural products come from them. Other Soviet republics have traveled a different path. Now Leonid Brezhnev and the party Central Committee are urging that great attention be paid everywhere to this type of farming. It is my experience that you have been able to find an ideal solution in the relationship between agricultural cooperatives and household farms which is advantageous for everyone.

I must agree that I do not agree with those comrades who divide agriculture into a social and a private sector. In my view, the household farm is also part of the socialist sector. After all, if the income is also useful for society then we should support it. We should be glad that the income of the peasantry is increasing.

We have seen many other interesting things. Let me just mention a few. I was impressed by the way in which you utilize scientific achievements. Our attention was drawn to the modern method of plant improvement and corn production, and it was drawn also to poultry, cattle and pig breeding as well as meat processing. Our notes fill an entire exercise-book.

[Question] Talking about household plots, you were probably informed that there are about 1.5 million household and auxiliary farms and small market gardens in Hungary. These are cultivated not only by peasants: Others, for instance, clerical employees, also have land and they go to their plots on Saturdays and Sundays. This not only improves supplies but it also represents a good form of relaxation over the weekend. How popular is this movement in your country?

[Answer] We, too, are supporting this now. I have already mentioned that we did not touch household farms in Georgia. Those who live in the country have their own household plots. Now we are dealing with the different case of someone who, say, leaves his village after obtaining a diploma and who becomes a teacher in a town. Then he should still be able to inherit the parental home and garden. It is not only peasants who have such household plots and gardens but also, for example, teachers and doctors.

[Question] And party workers too?

[Answer] Yes, party workers also have them. I know a party worker who is engaged in pig breeding, which is his supplementary income. However, there is nothing strange about this: Work remains work everywhere. You have been able to resolve this very well, and this is what we would like to achieve.

Do you know why a household farm is so rational? Well, say, there is someone who is a tractor driver and his parents are old-age-pensioners, no longer actively employed, yet they can help in the work. Even the children can lend a hand. In this way manpower which can be utilized is not wasted.

[Question] Do you have a garden yourself?

[Answer] Well, how should I put it: The house in which I live has a garden.

[Question] Do you cultivate the land yourself or is there someone else who looks after it? Have you, for instance, any fruit trees?

[Answer] Yes, I have. I have also my own vineyard. I keep bees and produce a little bit of honey and I grow vegetables in one of the corners of the garden. Do visit me and I will offer you some of my homemade wine.

[Question] Thank you very much. Incidentally, this reminds me of a Georgian saying, according to which mankind can be divided into two halves: One half has already visited Georgia, the other half will do it only in the future. I believe that this saying, too, proves that the Georgians are an extremely hospitable people.

[Answer] Yes, there is some truth in this. So, I wish that all Hungarians may belong to the first half of mankind.

TRUD REVIEWS SOVIET-ROMANIAN TU MEETING

PM151351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Bucharest -- At the invitation of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions [UGSR] Central Council, a delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev paid an official friendly visit to Romania 3-6 October.

The delegation visited machine-building, light industry and agricultural enterprises and leisure and tourist establishments and had meetings and talks with working people and trade union activists. At the Brasov tractor plant there was a friendship meeting addressed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. At a meeting with the trade union aktiv in Bucharest the Soviet delegation leader recounted the USSR trade unions' current practical activity.

There were talks between the Soviet trade union delegation and a UGSR Central Council delegation headed by UGSR Central Council chairman C. Onescu. During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on current questions of the activity of the two countries' trade unions.

The AUCCTU delegation described the USSR trade unions' role and place in the sociopolitical system of developed socialism and their reciprocal relations with party and state organs and public organizations. The UGSR Central Council leaders was informed of Soviet trade unions' work to mobilize the country's working people to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the socioeconomic program formulated by it, the progress in building communism's material and technical base and measures for improving the working, living and leisure conditions of the Soviet Union's workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees. The Soviet delegation leader reported on progress in preparing for the 17th congress of USSR trade unions.

The UGSR Central Council delegation recounted progress in fulfilling the UGSR congress decisions and the Romanian trade unions' activity to implement the tasks set by the 12th RCP Congress on building a comprehensively developed socialist society in the country and also on enlisting the various strata of the working people in the country's administration.

There was a useful exchange of opinions on various aspects of Soviet-Romanian trade union ties and cooperation. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at progress in implementing and developing them. It was noted that bilateral contacts are involving trade union organs and organizations from both sides and at all levels. Reciprocal familiarization with each other's experience is effected for the main avenues of trade union work, utilizing varied forms. The sides are convinced that the ties and cooperation between the two countries' trade unions are their joint contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Romanian friendship. The USSR and Romanian trade unions, it was stressed at the talks, fully support the aspiration to strengthen this friendship on the basis of the principles of equality, independence, respect for national sovereignty and socialist solidarity -- an aspiration expressed at last July's meeting in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania.

It is both delegations' opinion that opportunities do exist for further developing and deepening Soviet-Romanian trade union ties and cooperation.

The sides exchanged opinions on problems of the world trade union movement. The single aspiration of the two countries' working people and trade unions to strengthen peace and confidence among the peoples and for disarmament and the relaxation of tension was noted.

At the talks, the AUCCTU delegation drew attention to the dangerous nature of the situation which has taken shape in Poland and the Polish trade union movement. It decisively condemned the Solidarity congress' so-called "appeal" to the Eastern European peoples. The confidence was expressed that Poland's working class and working people and all Polish citizens who value the cause of socialism will have sufficient strength to preserve and consolidate the Polish people's revolutionary gains.

During the talks there was an exchange of information on the participation by the countries' trade unions in WFTU activity, and the mutual desire to promote the improvement and activation of its work and enhance the WFTU's prestige and influence in the international trade union movement was confirmed. It was noted that the Bucharest session of the WFTU Bureau will be an important stage in preparing for the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana.

The Soviet trade union delegation's visit and the talks held passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere. The sides are convinced that they will serve the further development of Soviet-Romanian trade union ties and cooperation and the consolidation of the friendship between the two countries' working people.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS GDR FORMATION JUBILEE

PM081451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Text] In fraternal unity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the GDR -- the first German worker and peasant state -- has become a reliable outpost of socialism and peace in Europe. This was emphasized on 5 October at a ceremonial meeting of Moscow working people devoted to the 32d anniversary of the GDR's formation.

The keynote speaker -- A.P. Borzunov, deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR and a USSR deputy minister -- noted that the GDR, applying creatively the theory of Marxism-Leninsm and the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, is successfully creating a developed socialist society.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, stressed that all the republic's successes have been achieved with the constant support of the Soviet people. Our party and entire people, the ambassador said, are fully determined to devote all their efforts to the struggle to strengthen the socialist community and the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet state. The traditional meetings in the Crimea between Comrades E. Honecker and L.I. Brezhnev, of tremendous significance for the cause of peace and socialism, are a graphic expression of the close ties between the GDR and the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting were I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and a delegation from the society for German-Soviet Friendship headed by H. Schaefer, member of the society Presidium and secretary of the society Central Board.

BREZHNEV FRG VISIT STEP TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Overview of Relations

LD152352 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is to pay an official visit to Federal Germany on 23 and 24 November at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Comment is by our observer Aleksandr Zholkver and this is what he writes:

This will be the third visit by the Soviet president to Federal Germany. For their part, Federal German leaders have repeatedly visited the Soviet Union. There have been regular meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries. The intergovernment Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been working successfully. At its recent 10th session in Moscow, it was noted with satisfaction that over the past 10 years Soviet-West German trade had grown more than tenfold. Soviet orders ensure employment for an estimated 500,000 workers in Federal Germany, which is quite important at a time of mass unemployment in the capitalist world. Contacts at public level have also become much wider. Just recently, a representative symposium of Soviet and West German statesmen ended in Kiev. Taking part were parliamentarians and scientists, writers and journalists. The other day the chairman of the West German Trade Union Association was received by President Leonid Brezhnev here in Moscow. So, relations between the two countries are versatile indeed. But, if you recall, this has not always been so.

In the past there were periods of rather acute confrontation between the two countries. A turn to normalization and subsequently to considerably improved and positive Soviet-West German relations took place in 1970 when the Moscow treaty was signed. This document, which reaffirmed the inviolability of the post-war frontiers in Europe, marked the rejection of the policy of strength that Bonn had counted on since the times of Konrad Adenauer. Reason and realism eventually made the West German leaders recognise the need for peaceful coexistence and it was this policy that led to a normalization in West Germany's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Now, is Federal Germany an exception of some kind? Have peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems not proved effective in many other regions? The Soviet Union builds its relations along these lines with France and Italy and with many other countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Soviet leaders have confirmed the country's readiness on quite a few occasions to establish normal relations on this basis with the United States and China, too. In our nuclear age peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative and certainty is expressed in the Soviet Union that the forthcoming visit by President Brezhnev to Federal Germany will not only provide for more fruitful cooperation between the two countries but will be a major impetus to the policy of peaceful coexistence as a whole.

Economic Significance

LD152144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Report by Bonn correspondent Viktor Gazunov]

[Text] There is great interest in the FRG in the forthcoming visit of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The visit is being given particular significance, and takes place in conditions of an exacerbation of the international situation, when the imperialist forces, especially those from across the ocean, are attempting to undermine international stability and detente. In this situation it is extremely important to continue the dialogue between the West and the East. This is realized in the FRG.

As far as Soviet-West German cooperation -- especially economic -- is concerned, things are not going too badly. The FRG is our main economic partner in the capitalist world. The tenfold increase in trade turnover over a decade is undoubtedly an impressive gain. And there are good prospects ahead, as was shown by the recent session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. These prospects are being spoken of by the leader of the West German trade unions, Heinz Oskar Vetter, who has just returned from Moscow, where he was received by Comrade Brezhnev.

For the working people of the FRG the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union has great significance. Orders from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries provide work for more than half a million people. This is a substantial factor when one considers the crisis phenomena in the FRG, the under-use of enterprises, and unemployment which has passed the 1.2 million mark.

Unfortunately, in military-strategic matters, Bonn is striving to pursue the course dictated by Washington, a course leading to the transformation of the country into an American nuclear rocket base. Such a course is meeting with growing opposition in the Federal Republic itself, evidence of which was the 300,000-strong demonstration held a few days ago in Bonn. Positive stimuli are expected from the forthcoming Soviet-West German summit meeting to further the elimination of tension in the world, strengthen detente, curb the arms race and effect disarmament.

COLLOQIUM ON RELATIONS WITH FRG OPENS IN KIEV

PM160657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Kiev, 12 Oct, TASS -- "The state and prospects of the development of Soviet-West German relations" is the theme of a colloqium which opened in the Ukrainian capital today. It has been organized by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The USSR-FRG Society, the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Federation of USSR-FRG Societies.

Participating in the colloqium, which was opened by S.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, are state and public figures, parliamentarians, scientists, experts in the spheres of foreign trade and scientific and technical cooperation, cultural figures, writers and journalists from the two countries.

The colloquium participants were welcomed by V.A. Zgurskiy, chairman of the Kiev Gorispolkom, (G.) Weber, leader of the delegation of the FRG public, and P. Dingens, minister plenipotentiary and counsellor of the FRG Embassy in the USSR.

Reports were delivered at the plenary session by W. Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party's Bundestag group, and V.M. Falin, vice-president of the USSR-FRG society. The reports and speeches noted the importance of constructive cooperation between the USSR and the FRG for consolidating peace in Europe. In this context stress was placed on the significance of the visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the hope was expressed that the upcoming Soviet-West German summit talks will give important new boosts to the development of relations between the two countries.

A broad range of topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations as well as ties between USSR and FRG public organizations is being discussed at the Kiev meeting of representatives of the Soviet and West German people.

'LANDMARK CONTRACT' SIGNED WITH FRG FIRMS

LD152228 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet foreign trade association Metallurgimport and the West German companies Schloemann-Siemag and Siemens have continued a 200-million-rouble commercial contract here, providing for the delivery of a bar shop for the Oskol electric metallurgy complex from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Soviet Union. With the shop in operation, the Oskol complex is expected to produce 1,250,000 tons of bars a year.

The West German supplies of equipment for the Oskol electric metallurgy complex are part of a general agreement signed in 1974. Apart from the companies mentioned above, Soviet orders were placed with Salzgitter, Korf Stahl and Fried Krupp.

The contract signed today is a landmark in Soviet-West German economic cooperation, TASS was told by Gerhardt Nelsen, director-general of the Schloemann-Siemag Co. The equipment order for the Oskol complex is the biggest and most responsible one in the history of the firm's business ties with Soviet foreign trade organisations.

The fulfilment of the new contract will complete equipment supplies for the first stage of the complex which is expected to produce, apart from bars, 3 million tons of oxidized pellets, 1.8 million tons of metallized pellets, and 1.5 million tons of steel.

U.S. DOCUMENT EXPOSES WAR PLANS FOR AUSTRIA

PM150911 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Pechnikov "Notes: "When the Secret Comes Out"]

[Text] Vienna -- What would the esteemed Herr Schmid from Vienna's Grinzingeralle say if he learned, for example, that his neighbor, Herr Kaussel, has declared Schmid's courtyard to be...a "zone of his vital interests"? He would become angry, would consider his esteemed neighbor to be out of his mind and would perhaps quarrel. It is hard to put into words the feeling of millions of Austrians when they learned of U.S. document 77707/10-70 declaring neutral Austria to be a sphere of U.S. interests, regarding it, moreover, as a training ground. A map of Austria has been printed under this multi-digit number marking cities and installations as targets for nuclear destruction. It also gives the gradation of the power of the nuclear missiles which will fall on the peaceful Alpine republic. Copies of this document have been found near the Austrian border in a safe in Hawkins Barracks Block 605 in the Bavarian town of Obermmergau. A "secret service, military police and special arms in Europe school" is located there. It is in this very "school" that saboteurs are being trained for transfer to eastern and southern European countries. Their training includes, among other things, techniques for using atomic mines. These atomic mines are intended for the destruction of the airfield at the very beautiful West European city of Salzburg.

According to the U.S. plans, the primary targets for destruction in Austria are the Vienna-Linz gas pipeline, Ternitz, Leoben and Donawitz: All civil and military airfields; bridges and tunnels, freeways and federal highways; railroads and access roads; steel and chemical industry establishments in Linz, Donawitz and much else.

The secret of Secret Document 77707/10-70 has been revealed. There is now one further piece of evidence of the Pentagon's plans aimed at the mass destruction of the European peoples. This is why the Communist Party of Austria and other progressive organizations in the country are calling for a struggle against the monstrous U.S. and NATO plans.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON TALYZIN VISIT TO MALTA

PM160757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 3

["Soviet-Maltese Communique" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Malta from 6 through 9 October 1981 at the invitation of the Maltese Government.

During his stay in Malta, N.V. Talyzin called on Maltese President A. Buttigieg and had meetings and conversations with Maltese Prime Minister D. Mintoff.

Talks were held between N.V. Talyzin and the Maltese leadership on questions of the further development and strengthening of mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual understanding between the USSR and Malta. They took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

The Soviet side welcomes the proclamation of Malta as a neutral state pursuing a policy of nonalignment. The sides exchanged memorandums on the question of Malta's neutrality (published separately). The Soviet Union stated that it supports the Maltese Government's appeal to all states to acknowledge and respect Malta's status.

The recent appreciable development of Soviet-Maltese contacts and relations in various fields was noted with satisfaction. Readiness was expressed to impart new impetus to fruitful long-term cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and Maltese peoples on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereign equality and mutual advantage.

The sides signed an agreement on air traffic between the USSR and Malta and also a trade agreement. The two governments agreed to develop economic relations between the two countries and, in particular, to expand the exchange of goods and services in such a way that trade and economic relations are maintained and reflect as soon as is practially feasible Malta's status of neutrality and nonalignment.

When discussing international questions, both sides expressed serious concern at the existing tension in the world and stated their determination to continue to make every effort to eliminate the threat of war, curb the arms race and strengthen detente. They stressed the importance of the positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During an exchange of opinions on questions relating to the situation in the Mediterranean the need to eliminate all factors of tension in the region and to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and fruitful, equal cooperation was confirmed. Both sides advocated reaching international agreements on extending confidence-building measures in the military sphere to cover the Mediterranean, on the coordinated reduction of armed forces in the region, on the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, on renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear countries in the region and on the adoption by nuclear powers of commitments not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not allow the deployment of these weapons on its territory.

Examing the Near East situation, the sides resolutely condemned Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and Arab countries and separate deal methods. They confirmed that a lasting and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem must be based on the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to set up their own independent state, and the unconditional liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by the aggressor in 1967.

The sides believe that the way to achieve a settlement in the Near East is to convene an international conference to be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO.

The confirmed their full solidarity with the national liberational movements in their legitimate struggle to realize the right to self-determination and independence. They stated their unconditional support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa to realize their legitimate right to freedom and independence and condemned the South African racists' aggression against Angola.

The sides are of the opinion that the talks which took place and the agreements which were concluded will help to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Malta.

Talyzin's Return

FM151033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been in the Republic of Malta on an official visit, returned to Moscow 9 October.

RESCUE AGREEMENT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

LD151406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0944 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Oct (TASS) -- A protocol was signed in the Swedish capital on the agreement between the governments of the USSR and Sweden on cooperation in saving human life in the Baltic Sea.

It was signed by Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, who is staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Swedish Government, and Claes Elmstedt, Swedish minister of communications.

The document provides for the carrying out of joint exercises or organizations responsible for rescue operations in the Baltic by the two countries, regular checking of channels of communication and exchange of plans and information.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO MUBARAK

LD151616 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt saying:

"Please accept my congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

"You may rest assured that your readiness for an improvement of relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the interests of the peoples of our countries and establishment of a just peace in the Middle East will always meet with understanding and support from the Soviet side."

DECREE ANNOUNCES COMPOSITION OF MUBARAK CABINET

LD151250 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct, TASS -- The text of the republican decree on forming a new cabinet of the Arab Republic of Egypt has been issued in the Egyptian capital today. The cabinet has been headed by Husni Mubarak, who has been approved as the country's president in the course of the referendum on October 13. The composition of the cabinet has remained unchanged.

REPORT FROM CAIRO VIEWS REFERENDUM, HAIG REMARKS

PM151025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "On the Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct -- A referendum is being held in Egypt on Tuesday to elect a new head of state.

Radio and television are broadcasting appeals to the population to vote for current Egyptian Vice-President H. Mubarak, the only candidate for this post. The opposition Socialist Labor Party has declared its support for the candidate. In an interview for the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK, H. Mubarak has again indicated that he will continue the former president's foreign policy course and that Egypt will observe the Camp David agreements. Citing the Israeli foreign minister, Tel Aviv radio has announced that, despite the events in Egypt, the withdrawal of troops from Sinai will take place within the prescribed schedule.

Before leaving Cairo yesterday, the U.S. secretary of state officially confirmed press reports on the latest militarist action being undertaken by Washington -- major military maneuvers on Egypt's territory. According to him, "certain Persian Gulf countries" will be participating in these maneuvers in addition to Egypt and the United States. He also confirmed that B-52 strategic bombers may also be sent there to "intensify the U.S. military presence in the region." At the same time, the Egyptian newspaper MAY writes that "the United States will accelerate deliveries to Egypt of large consignments of the latest weapons including F-16 fighters, M-60 tanks and Hawk surface-to-air missiles."

I drove around various districts of Cairo today. The emergency security measures introduced after the attack on As-Sadat have been noticeably relaxed. But armored cars and army cordons remain at key installations, reminding one that Egypt is experiencing complex times.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CALLS FOR REBUFF TO U.S.

LD160009 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Oct, TASS -- The extraordinary session of the permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress came to a close here. The participants in the session discussed tasks the Arab peoples and their patriotic forces are faced with at the present stage.

The session's final communique points out that the latest developments in Egypt became a natural result of the Egyptian regime's policy which reflected the interests of Egyptian bourgeoisie and feudals as well as Western capital and of the conversion of the country into a U.S. military base.

The communique says that after the assassination of As-Sadat U.S. imperialism launched a large-scale offensive with a view to subordinating Egypt to its interests and to ensuring continuity of the new power. Those aims, the communique says, are also served by the new initiatives of some pro-American regimes aimed at diverting the Arabs from the tasks of struggle against the Israeli aggression and from a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress, the communique points out, decided to convene a special meeting of the All-Arab People's Congress to express solidarity with the people of Egypt and to work out concrete steps for the national and progressive forces of Arab countries to issue a rebuff to the dangerous alliance which has been concluded between the USA and Israel. The Secretariat called on the countries of the national Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to strengthen relations with friendly forces, with the Soviet Union, in the first place, which will enable the participants in the front to prepare a joint rebuff to the dangerous intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

QUICK SOLUTION VITAL FOR CONFLICT IN W. SAHARA

LD160506 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The situation in the western Sahara has become critical once again. King Hassan II, king of Morocco, informed a number of international organizations of an attack against a Moroccan garrison at Guelta Zemmur in which modern arms were used and two Moroccan aircraft were shot down. Morocco regarded this as proof of the escalation of tension in the western Sahara, in contravention of OAU agreements reached on the search for peace in this region and the holding of a free referendum.

The governments of Algeria and Mauritania denied categorically any involvement in the incident and confirmed their desire for a peaceful settlement of the problem. This leads to the belief that the Moroccan forces have met growing resistance and sophisticated weapons at the hands of the fighting groups of the Saharan people. It is clear current developments benefit no one in the Maghreb, including Morocco. There can be only one way out: speedy settlement of the western Sahara problem. Any delay or procrastination in implementing of the agreement reached on the matter will produce new explosions, further escalation and the introduction of new weapons.

COMMENTARY ON PDRY ANNIVERSARY STRESSES USSR AID

LD152300 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Commentary by Vladimir (Lenin)]

[Text] There have been many examples of popular uprisings against colonialist regimes in the history of the liberation movement in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula.

Initially spontaneous, these uprisings were transformed gradually into organized struggle hostile to colonialism. The National Front in the Southern Arabian Peninsula assumed the role of political leader and organizer of the national liberation movement. On 14 October 1963 an armed uprising broke out in the Radafan Mountains, and its flames gradually began to spread to the various parts of the southern Arabian peninsula. Neither British imperialism's redoubled attempts to uproot the popular liberation front by force nor Britain's intrigues and political maneuvers could prevent the collapse of the colonialist regime in the southern Arabian peninsula. The people of South Yemen's heroic struggle for freedom was crowned with complete success.

On 30 November 1967 the independence of South Yemen was announced. The PDRY, which had inherited many complicated problems from the colonialist era, has traveled a long, hard road during its years of independent development. Deep political and economic changes have taken place in the country, which benefit workers. The main sectors of the economy were nationalized and the public sector has begun to play a major role in economic life. Agrarian reform was implemented in a drastic way and a network of government farms was set up in villages. The cooperative movement spread among the peasants, the skilled workers and the fishermen. In a country in which illiteracy was the order of the day in the past, there are now about 400,000 students, a university has been opened.

Many progressive developments have also occurred in the field of state institutions. Parliament, the People's Supreme Council, was formed and the permanent Constitution was approved. The foundations for a new law which initiates social justice were laid down. The formation of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) in October 1978, a party which armed itself with the theory of scientific socialism and declared its main task to be ending the current stage of the democratic national front and establishing a new society free from exploitation, was the most important event in the life of the PDRY.

The USSR, loyal to the Leninist principles in foreign policy, has extended a hand of assistance and fraternity since this independent state's first days. Relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries, characterized by a firm and long-term nature which encompasses all the fields of great importance in forming the national economy and raising the prosperity of the PDRY people, are now developing successfully. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the two countries on 25 October 1979 is an indication of the high level of these relations. When speaking about the comprehensive and fruitful nature of the two countries' relations, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, told the 26th CPSU Congress that these relations were the most important factor both in the consolidation and development of the revolutionary operation in the PDRY and in the consolidation of the unity of the antiimperialist forces.

In the international fields, the USSR and the PDRY are regarded as allies in the struggle against imperialism and for the freedom of peoples, for peace, for international relaxation and for social progress. The Soviet people follow with sincere sympathy the PDRY's work under the leadership of its pioneer, the YSP, in solving the tasks of the democratic national revolution. In their cable to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the occasion of the anniversary of the 14 October revolution, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that the USSR, with sincere Leninist principles, continues to be with the PDRY people in their struggle for consolidation of the gains of the revolution, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TIES WITH USSR

PM150847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Portentous Anniversary"]

[Text] Luanda, 6 Oct -- The Angolan public is celebrating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola. There have been meetings and rallies devoted to the portentous event and photographic exhibitions telling of the achievements of the land of the soviets. A week of Soviet films has begun in the capital's movie theaters. A Soviet-Angolan friendship society delegation arrived here to take part in the Soviet Union days.

The expressions of sincere fellow feeling for Soviet people displayed by the Angolans reveal sentiments of trust and great friendship. Angola and the USSR, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labor and President of Angola, declared here recently, are joined by close bonds of friendship and combat cooperation. The foundation of the bonds is the desire of our two countries' peoples for peace, social justice, freedom, independence and progress. The USSR's achievements in developing science technology, the economy and culture greatly impress Angolans. The people of Angola see the Soviet Union as a bastion of peace and fully support its tireless struggle for disarmament and international security, and the elimination of seats of tension and conflict. We rate highly the Soviet Union's active solidarity with our just struggle for sovereignty and independence which continue to be the subject of encroachments by the South African racists.

The development of this cooperation was put on a firm basis as a result of the implementation of the guidelines envisaged by the Soviet-Angolan treaty. The Soviet Union gives the people of Angola comprehensive assistance in building a new life. This help is being given in the most diverse sectors of the young republic's national economy.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Relations

PM151429 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Vitaliy Rasnitsyn commentary: "Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] On 8 October it will be 5 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola. This treaty provided a firm foundation for the relations between the peoples of our countries, entered into in the difficult period of the Angolan patriots' struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland.

During these years Soviet-Angolan ties have been developed widely, assuming a systematic and long-term nature. In the economic sphere, cooperation embraces the broadest sphere: agriculture, industry, transportation, fishing, shipbuilding and many other sectors. Thus, Soviet specialists are taking part in formulating a program to expand the agricultural areas in Angola and are helping Angolans to restore the old irrigation systems and build new ones. Emissaries from the land of the soviets have trained a great number of machine operators, motor mechanics and drivers and cadres for other specialities for Angola's national economy.

The ties between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the meetings and conversations in Moscow between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Angolan President J.E. dos Santos made a great contribution to strengthening cooperation between the USSR and Angola and between the CPSU and the MPLA-Party of Labor.

"Our people are proud of the bonds of friendship and cooperation which join Angola and the Soviet Union," J.E. dos Santos stressed in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Now, at this difficult time for Angolans, when the country has been subjected to barbarous aggression by the racist regime of South Africa supported by Washington, Soviet people express fraternal solidarity with the people of Angola, firmly standing guard over the gains of the revolution.

TASS: U.S. TO EXPORT URANIUM TO S. AFRICA

LD160008 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] London, 15 Oct, TASS -- TASS correspondent reports: A team of United States nuclear experts is visiting South Africa this week to examine the possibility of resuming the export of enriched uranium to South Africa, according to a report in the Johannesburg STAR:

The report says the Reagan administration is planning to relax U.S. laws which prevent the supply of enriched nuclear fuel to South Africa. The U.S. team will specifically examine the Valindaba nuclear enrichment plant near Pretoria "to examine how international safeguards can be applied" there.

The United States stopped supplying enriched fuel to South Africa when the apartheid regime refused to abide by the international agency requirements for inspection. Now however, it is reported that the U.S. administration's nuclear policy makers are to meet next week to consider proposals to transfer to the State Department the export licensing functions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which at present acts as a check on the decisions of the U.S. executive in the nuclear fields.

The meeting will also consider the repeal of laws which prevent U.S. nuclear exports to countries moving towards the production of nuclear weapons. In fact, South Africa is believed to be already in possession of nuclear weapons, and certainly has the capacity to produce them.

If the U.S. proposals become reality, says the STAR report, the deadlock over the supply of enriched uranium for South Africa's Koeberg power station near Cape Town could also be overcome.

CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON LIBYA

LD132156 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 13 Oct, TASS -- Ahmat Alkabache Acyl, minister of foreign affairs of Chad, rejected the slanderous allegations of Western propaganda about the "invasion" of his country by Libyan troops, the "occupation" of Chad by Libya, etc. As is known, this tale is echoed by high-ranking U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Haig.

Addressing a press conference at the UN headquarters, the foreign minister stated that Libyan troops remained in Chad on the invitation of the government of the country, which had to resort to foreign aid to uphold the sovereignty of Chad. He pointed out that Chad had fallen victim to the intrigues of the anti-government element supported by foreign states, and pointed to Egypt and Sudan. The foreign minister expressed the hope that the change of leadership in Egypt would bring about an end to intervention in the affairs of Chad.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISIT TO BRAZIL VIEWED

LD161012 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Oct TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush ended his visit to Brazil. In the course of his talks with Brazilian officials, according to the local press, primary attention was paid to acute differences between the two countries, including their differences on the international scene.

The newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL says in this context that "the two countries are far from accord on matters of foreign policy." The newspaper stresses, in particular, that Brazil is opposed to any foreign intervention in El Salvador and advocates the participation of all the relevant political forces in deciding the fate of that Central American country. Brazil advocates independence for Namibia and strongly denounces South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola, the newspaper notes. Brazil recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

During his visit to Brazil the U.S. vice-president did not stint praise for that major Latin American country. To all appearances, the White House, which just recently bristled with gross threats to Brazil, decided to tone down its anti-Brazilian attitude.

However, the words of the White House, as practice has demonstrated on more than one occasion, are dramatically at odds with its deeds.

This is forcefully illustrated by Washington's incessant attempts at diktat and blackmail in the economic and financial fields. When the Reagan administration assumed office, new discriminatory measures were introduced in trade with Brazil. Custom tariffs on many Brazilian exports were steeply raised. As a consequence Brazil suffered losses to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars. The U.S. exerts pressure on Brazil through the International Monteary Fund and the World Bank controlled by Washington in a bid to secure unilateral advantage in the financial field. All these measures are being taken under the slogan of the need to "bring order" into the U.S. economy. However, as Antonio Delfim Neto, Brazil's economic planning minister, put it, the United States is trying to reach this objective by "bringing disorder" into the economies of other countries.

U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE' BROADCAST TO CUBA NOTED

LD151800 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Here in Moscow the daily KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has qualified the U.S. intention to begin subversive broadcasts against Cuba as another act of interference in Cuba's affairs. A powerful radio transmitter is to be established in Florida or on an island in the Caribbean. The newspaper's Havana correspondent recalls that the United States has long been engaged in an undeclared war against Cuba in the course of which Washington has resorted to economic blockades, reconnaissance flights over the island, naval maneuvers near Cuban shores and bacteriological subversive acts against it.

PRAVDA EXAMINES ROLE, ACTIVITY OF SOVIETS

PM090835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 pp 2-3

["Effectiveness of Soviet People's Power," article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences A. Lukyanov under the rubric "Questions of Theory" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type)

[Text] The fall of 1917 was approaching. Then, on the eve of Great October, as he pondered the future of socialist statehood, V.I. Lenin repeatedly turned to the question of the fate of democracy under socialism. When he was working on his book "The State and Revolution" he wrote: "The development of democracy TO THE ULTIMATE, the seeking out of FORMS of this development, the testing of the forms in PRACTICE and so forth -- all that is one component task of the struggle for social revolution. Taken separately, no democratism will yield socialism, but in life democratism never will be 'taken separately' but will be 'taken together,' will have its influence on the economy also, will be a spur to ITS transformation, will be influenced by economic development, and so forth. Such is the dialectic of living history"("Complete Collected Works," Vol 33, p 79).

Almost 70 years have passed since then. They have been years of the consolidation and development of the Soviet form of people's power. The economy and its development have made it possible to deepen Soviet democracy step by step. In its turn socialist democratism has made an increasingly active contribution to progress in the economy and in all other spheres of society's life.

The building of mature socialism, the progress of the national economy and the growth of Soviet people's consciousness and political culture lend exceptional topicality to the problem of further boosting the effectiveness of socialist democratism.

Our party's 26th congress called Soviet democracy working, operating democracy. Its linchpin is the soviets of people's deputies. With the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and later the union and autonomous republic constitutions a new stage began in the Soviets' work, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the congress. If we are to say what most characterizes this stage in the development of Soviet statehood, it is precisely the increased influence of organs of people's power on all the processes of our society's life.

1

V.I. Lenin saw as a most important means for soviets to exert real influence on all spheres of economic and social and cultural life above all the fact that the soviets are capable of "combining in the person of elected representatives of the people both the legislative function and EXECUTION OF THE LAWS" (Vol 34, p 305). The 1977 USSR Constitution enshrined this fundamental Leninist principle of Soviets' work far more consistently than the 1936 Constitution.

The combination in soviets' hands of legislation, administration and control is displayed to the greatest extent in the activity of the supreme organs of state power. Since they possess the greatest powers, the supreme soviets are effective legislative organs implementing a broad program to update legislation on the basis of the new USSR Constitution. In particular, the USSR Supreme Soviet's plan of legislative work, which includes the preparation of 22 new acts of legislation and the alteration of a great number of existing acts, is being persistently fulfilled. Already 19 of the new laws mentioned in the plan have been adopted. These are the acts determining the voting procedure and organization of the activity of the Supreme Soviet, the powers of the government, Supreme Court, prosecutor's office and arbitration board and the powers of people's control organs and kray, oblast and okrug soviets and regulating questions of citizenship, the fulfillment of voters' instructions, the protection of citizens' rights and other questions. The drafts of some of these laws were submitted for nationwide discussion. For instance, the public actively discussed the draft fundamentals of housing legislation and the laws on atmospheric and wild life conservation. A total of more than 23,000 proposals and observations from working people were received regarding these acts.

At the same time the activity of the soviet supreme organs of power has never been confined and is not confined to mere legislation. Nowadays the center of gravity in their work is increasingly shifting toward the practical implementation of the prescriptions of laws and the organization of their fulfillment. This is displayed above all in the supreme soviets' examination and approval of the 5-year and annual economic and social development plans and in their defining of the main guidelines for domestic and foreign policy, vivid evidence of which is provided by the "Appeal to the Parliament's and Peoples of the World" recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The discussion at sessions of the most essential problems of economic and social and cultural buildings has become a firm part of the practice of the supreme organs of state power. Typical in this respect were this summer's sessions of union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, which defined in detail the tasks of all soviets stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The amount of monitoring activity by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the republic supreme soviets is consistently increasing. On reports from the Council of Ministers in recent years the country's supreme organ of power has examined, for instance, the questions of the state of conservation of forests and mineral resources, of improving the utilization of the housing stock, and of improving public health and the people's education. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discusses reports from the people's central committee, the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general and ministries and departments. In the time since the adoption of the new constitution alone the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has on five occasions examined at its sessions reports from the union government. In the 5 years of work of the last Supreme Soviet -- the Ninth Convocation -- the chamber standing commissions heard 892 reports from the leaders of various organs of administration in the course of examining the state plans and budgets. All this, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, is an indicator of the increased maturity of monitoring by the supreme organ of power. This monitoring makes it possible to better direct the work of subordinate organs, to reveal and eliminate shortcomings and to adjust the economic mechanism.

The experience of the development of Soviet people's power shows that increased efficiency in the work of the top level of organs of people's representation is inseparable from the consistent implementation in state building of the Leninist ideas of emphatically rejecting bourgeois doctrines of the so-called "separation of powers" and in the increasingly persistent implementation of the principle of combining in soviets' hands legislation, administration and control. [sentence as published] This is inextricably connected with the very nature of Soviet people's power. Our state power is united. It belongs to a united bearer -- the Soviet people -- and is implemented via the entire system of state organs. The combination in the soviets of legislation, administration and control certainly does not mean any depreciation of the role of other state organs, especially organs of administration. On the contrary, the role of every state organ and its responsibility for the sector entrusted to it are steadily increasing. Here the primacy of representative organs and their leading place in the state mechanism have been and remain an important principle of the building and activity of the socialist state.

2

In mobilizing the working people to resolve the tasks of communist building the soviets of people's deputies, from the USSR Supreme Soviet down to settlement and village soviets, operate as a united system of organs of state power. This system is characterized not only by the common aims and trends in the actions of all "stories" of representative organs, but also by the fact that local soviets are increasingly an integral part of this unionwide system of organs of state power. "The Communist Party has always proceeded from the premise that any of our soviets is a particle of the supreme power and that it is not only vested with the powers to resolve all the questions ranked within its competence but is also the conduit of statewide decisions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. Because of this the development of local soviets' activeness is one of the most important reserves for increasing the effectiveness of our people's power.

To this end, first, soviets' powers in resolving local questions are being expanded, and housing and municipal services and the leadership of a whole series of other organizations serving the population on the given territory are gradually being concentrated in their hands. Local soviets' material potential is being strengthened and their budgets are increasing.

Second, the influence of local organs of power over organizations under higher jurisdiction situated on their territory is being increased. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, adopted in March 1981, "On Further Increasing the Role of Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Building" opens up new potential for this. Exceptionally great importance attaches to the rule contained in this resolution that enterprises and organizations under union and republic jurisdiction must agree with the local organs of power on their plans in the sphere of land use, nature conservation, construction, the utilization of manpower resources, the production of consumer goods and the population's social, cultural, consumer and other services. Debugging the machinery for this coordination is now a task whose resolution will largely determine the comprehensiveness of our economy's development. An equally important part of the solution of these problems is the activation of local soviets' role in increasing production of foodstuffs and consumer goods. After all, probably in no other sphere of the national economy do local potential and local reserves play as big a role as they do in satisfying everyday consumer demand and in serving people.

Of course, there are still many shortcomings, difficulties and unresolved questions in these spheres of the work of local organs of power. There is as yet no established method ensuring the correct combination of sector and territorial planning. In a number of instances the departmental fragmentation of administration hinders the comprehensive resolution of questions of economic development, particularly in the countryside. The soviets are still diffident about utilizing their coordinating and monitoring powers and their functions as sole client in civic and housing construction.

However, the main shift characterizing the strengthening of the effectiveness of the organs of power lies in the fact that in independently resolving questions of local significance the soviets have gone far beyond the bounds usually referred to as "local self-administration." They are increasingly persistently assimilating powers associated with participation in statewide affairs and the coordination and monitoring of work done by organizations under higher jurisdiction, and operate precisely as a "component of the supreme powers." The Communist Party and its Central Committee support in every way this trend in the work of the soviets of people's deputies.

3

The soviet form of people's representation is the main channel through which socialist democracy is implemented. The consistent implementation of democratic principles in the soviet's work therefore has a great influence on making our people's power more efficacious and ensuring the efficient functioning of the entire Soviet political system. Here a decisive role belongs to communist deputies. It is largely up to them to bring about a situation where every soviet session, every standing commission session becomes a real council of people, a collective quest for the most correct decisions. The essense of Soviet democracy, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, lies in the interest of each person in the common cause, in comparing opinions when drawing up a decision, in frank, principled criticism and self-criticism and in increasing the sociopolitical activeness of every citizen.

The 1977 USSR Constitution enshrines in legislation the leading democratic principles of the soviets' activity: collectivism; free, businesslike discussion and resolution of questions; publicity; regular accountability of all organs set up by the soviets; and the broad involvement of citizens in their work.

Practically all soviets hold their sessions precisely according to the schedules laid down by law. The questions included on the sessions' agendas are becoming more diverse.

They include more and more problems associated with economic and cultural building, monitoring of the activity of organs accountable to the soviets and the strengthening of discipline and order. Every year about two-thirds of all deputies speak in the discussion of questions under consideration at soviet sessions. The deputies' increased activeness is also indicated by the fact that in the last 10 years the number of deputies' questions submitted at sessions has risen by nearly 70 percent.

Reports and coreports delivered by standing commissions serve to strengthen criticism of shortcomings and promote the comparison of opinions and the quest for the most correct decisions in the course of soviet sessions and ispolkom sessions.

The ties between soviets and their deputies and the population grow stronger every year. This can be seen above all from the attention which the organs or power devote to fulfilling voters' instructions. In 1977-79 they implemented more than 93 percent of the instructions adopted for execution. Equally important for strengthening the soviets' work among the masses are the regular meetings between deputies and voters and deputies' reports to labor collectives and the population. At the same time the voters' exactingness toward their elected representatives is increasing. Thus in the last 10 years the voters voted to recall from the soviets at all levels a total of some 5,000 deputies who had not justified their trust.

The soviets' collaboration with labor collectives and trade union, Komsomol and other mass organizations is developing consistently.

It is now above all a question of significantly increasing the efficacy of the democratic forms of the soviets' activity which have become established and are observed everywhere. After all, it is no secret that sometimes sessions are convened regularly, standing commissions sit and numerous decisions are adopted, yet economic affairs mark time and shortcomings, laxity and irresponsibility are eradicated only slowly. This gap between words and deeds, this organizational work stuck in neutral are unfortunately still relatively widespread phenomena. Increasing the effectiveness of all forms of the soviets' organizational activity centrally and locally therefore remains an important day-to-day task.

The strengthening of the unity of legislative, administrative and monitoring activity, increasingly active participation by local organs of power in state affairs, the further improvement of their democratic forms of work -- these are characteristic features of the present stage of the soviets' development and are among the most important elements in increasing the effectiveness of Soviet people's power.

The improvement in socialist democracy in the sphere of state building is supplemented by the consistent development of trade union and Komsomol democracy and all the diverse forms of independent social activity [obshchestvennaya samodeyatelnost] by working people. The communist party is the initiator and leader of this development. Being a profoundly democratic organization itself, it seeks to ensure that every state organ, every voluntary association actively and strictly fulfills its specific functions, operates on a genuinely democratic basis and strengthens its ties with the masses in every way.

This is quite natural. After all, reserves for strengthening the influence of Soviet democracy on all spheres of social practice are far from exhausted. The soviets of people's deputies and our public have tremendous potential. The further mature socialism and its economic and social structure develop, the more fully the potential of Soviet people's power must be revealed and utilized. Time and practice have thoroughly tested its various forms. They have revealed the pivotal line in increasing our democracy's effectiveness -- that of the strengthening of the soviets' activeness as organs of the state power of the whole people, the development of all forms of work by public organizations, with the precise delimitation and mutual coordination of their functions, and the constant increase in the role of the Communist Party -- the leading nucleus of the Soviet political system.

The experience of the development of our people's power and the practical implementation of the new USSR Constitution, the adoption of which has its fourth anniversary tomorrow, show that the concept, elaborated by the party, of mature socialism and the further improvement and strengthening of the socialist state of the whole people and of all forms of participation by working people in the management of society's affairs are most important prerequisites for our confident progress along the path of communist building.

NEW PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS OUTLINED

PM150813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Official Section"]

[Text] Patronal Assistance to the Non-Chernozem Zone

Proceeding from the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress on improving the organization of work on giving patronal assistance to autonomous republics and oblasts in the RSFSR's non-Chernozem Zone in fulfilling the set targets for the further development of agriculture in this zone, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on questions of giving such assistance in the construction sphere.

In accordance with the proposals of union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have determined the volume of contract construction and installation work to be fulfilled in 1981-85 in the form of patronal assistance in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone at the sum of R775 million. This work will be carried out on the construction of production and cultural and domestic projects and apartment blocks for agriculture and associated sectors of industry.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and party and Soviet organs of autonomous republics and oblasts in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone must carry out the necessary organizational work to involve the labor collectives of industrial centers in this zone more widely in the construction of apartment blocks, roads, educational and cultural and domestic projects and also other projects in rural localities.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers and local party and Soviet organs are instructed to systematically monitor progress in fulfilling the planned measures and to seek additional possibilities for increasing the extent of patronal assistance.

The Creation of a New Raw Materials Base

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Open Up the Astrakhan Gas Condensate Deposit."

This resolution envisages resolving the task set in the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990 -- to begin forming and industrial complex for the extraction and processing of gas and condensate and also the production of sulfur on the basis of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit.

It is planned to open up the deposit in 1984-86. A number of USSR ministries -- of gas industry, power and electrification, railways, construction materials industry, chemical industry and geology -- are entrusted with the functions of clients for the construction of the projects necessary for this purpose. The Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Transport Construction and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have been denoted as general contractors. Other ministries will also be involved in construction.

Measures are planned to develop, as of 1981, planning and prospecting work and work to create the production bases of construction and installation organizations, to place orders for the manufacture of equipment and subassemblies, to construct roads and air-strips and to organize freight transport operations. The procedure and terms for enlisting workers and specialists to work on opening up the deposit have been established.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry has been instructed to draw up and approve jointly with interested ministries and departments within 1 month general schemes for the siting of projects necessary for opening up the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and Astrakhanskiy Oblispolkom are instructed to organize medical and cultural services for the workers involved in opening up this deposit and to give the Ministry of the Gas Industry assistance in organizing public catering and supplying the said workers with food and industrial commodities.

Approval has been given to the Komsomol Central Committee initiative on proclaiming the construction of projects necessary for opening up the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit an all-union shock Komsomol construction project and on directing, starting in 1982, young workers, as well as student detachments during the summer vacations, to this construction project in the form of a public appeal.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that gas industry workers, workers of construction, installation and transportation organizations, party and soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations will take the necessary measures to successfully fulfill the targets set by the resolution for opening up the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit -- a major raw materials base of the country.

Interdepartmental Commission for Economics

The USSR Council of Ministers has approved an interdepartmental commission for economies and the rational use of material resources under the chairmanship of N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab.

The commission includes leading workers of the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, a number of other state committees and departments and also the USSR Academy of Sciences, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The interdepartmental commission has been entrusted with the following functions:

Coordinating the work performed by USSR ministries and departments and by union republic councils of ministers aimed at improving the use of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy;

Monitoring on a current basis the progress in implementing measures in this sphere.

It is deemed necessary for the commission to concentrate primary attention on examining and resolving teh following questions in particular:

Starting up and expanding production of economical and efficient types of materials and products, and also consistently reducing production of output which does not meet the demands of reduced materials-intensiveness;

Accelerating the introduction of energy-saving, low-waste and waste-free technologies and the comprehensive processing of raw materials.

Improving the use of secondary resources and industrial waste in allied sectors;

Replacing types of output in short supply with more readily available and more economical types;

Reducing losses of output during transportation and storage and regulating the fixing of norms for natural losses and output.

In the performance of its functions the commission is instructed not to replace other central organs when tackling the tasks involved in ensuring thrift and the rational utilization of material resources.

The commission's decisions on questions within its terms of reference are binding on all USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and organizations, enterprises and establishments.

On Deposits

In accordance with a USSR Council of Ministers resolution aimed at increasing reserves of glass bottles required for the needs of the food industry and at facilitating the refund of deposits paid on them, new deposits on glass bottles have been introduced. A 10-kopeck deposit is now payable on a bottle holding up to 0.5 liters of foodstuffs (except milk) and a 20-kopeck deposit is payable on a bottle holding 0.5 liters or more. It is planned to reimburse the relevant enterprises and organizations for more of the cost of collecting and storing these containers.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz and ministries and departments with a trade network are instructed to monitor both the work of trade and public catering enterprises and organizations to collect from the public glassware on which deposits are payable and its prompt transfer to food industry enterprises.

The USSR Council of Ministers adopted resolutions on a number of other questions, in particular:

"On measures to Increase the Efficiency of Thermal Insulation and of the Industrialization of Thermal Insulation Work in Construction in 1981-85;"

"On Measures to Expand Reserves of Motor Fuels for Internal Combustion Engines."

TEXT OF CPSU MESSAGE TO WAR VETERANS CONFERENCE

PM160801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To the Fifth All-Union Conference of War Veterans

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee fervently greets the delegates of the Fifth All-Union Conference of War Veterans, all former frontline soldiers, partisans and members of the underground.

The Soviet peoples are tremendously grateful to the war veterans who fought so courageously for the freedom and independence of our motherland and of other countries' peoples and against the dark forces of fascism and militarism. The memory of those who gave their lives in battle against the socialist fatherland's enemies remains undimmed.

Your conference is taking place in a situation in which the Soviet people are working with inspiration at fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The party is actively and consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy program. However, the enemies of detente, headed by U.S. imperialism, have recently adopted a course toward exacerbating international tension. They are building up their armed forces, striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and gravely threatening the security of the whole world's peoples.

Our party persistently strives to take the heat out of tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development. In the struggle against the dangerous schemes of the advocates of a new war it relies on the indestructible might of the Soviet Union and its armed forces, the firmness of the alliance of socialist community countries and the support of all the world's peace-loving forces.

The Soviet war veterans organization, strengthening its ties with international and foreign national veterans' organizations and opposing the threat of a new war, is making a fitting contribution to propagandizing the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and the peace program for the eighties, formulated by the 26th party congress. The CPSU Central Committee expresses the confidence that Soviet war veterans will speak with increasing energy in defense of peace, against the arms race and for the practical solution of disarmament problems.

Active participation in the military-patriotic education of young people and in preparing them for service in the armed forces' ranks was and remains an important task of the Soviet war veterans' organization.

We wish you, dear comrade veterans, good health and prosperity, good spirits and success in your noble activity to the glory of the trumph of communism.

Long live our mighty socialist motherland!

May peace triumph on earth!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

MINISTRY OF NON-FERROUS METALLURGY CRITICIZED

FM160751 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 11 October publishes on pages 1-2 a 2,400-word article by engineer P. Malinovskiy under the headline "Dispute in a Busy Shop." The article, a followup to earlier items on shortcomings in supplies of metal products, criticizes the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for failing to supply enterprises with materials of the required types and grades. Malinovskiy states that "The USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy's systematic nonfulfillment of the plan for deliveries is one of the main reasons for the high metals-intensiveness of machine building products," and notes the need to ensure that the "output of rolled metal products is strictly in accordance with the range ordered." He goes on to give examples of the consequences of the nonfulfillment of plans orders and asserts that "the entire technical policy of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must be targeted toward satisfying consumers' needs." The article discusses the need to develop new types of material and metal-saving techniques and for the ministry to be less "conservative," criticizing the ministry for its "reluctance to cross the threshold of departmental narrowmindedness for the sake of the clients' interests."

SHIBAYEV ARTICLE ON SOVIET TRADE UNION ROLE

AU121603 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 9 October on pages 1, 3 carries an article by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions, [AUCCTU] entitled "Role and Place of Trade Unions in the USSR Political System." Shibayev quotes Lenin on the essence of the trade unions in the socialist system, who defined them as "a school of managing, a school of administrating and a school of communism." Shibayev describes the structure of the Soviet trade unions, "which unite on a voluntary basis 130 million workers, employees, agrarian workers and students" and defines their basic task as "being a powerful means of developing socialist democracy and mobilizing the working people for building the new society." Further on, Shibayev refers to the USSR Constitution "which guarantees the rights of the Soviet trade unions," stressing their "right or legislative initiative," later explained as the "trade unions' right to introduce legislation aimed at improving the working conditions and life of the working people." Stressing that "our working people know that the material well-being of the working people is directly connected with the country's economic development," Shibayev describes the various social programs adopted by Soviet party and state organs and points out that their only goal is "improving the conditions of the working people and their families."

Describing the contribution of the USSR trade unions to implementing the national plan, Shibayev stresses that "the control of the trade unions over solving problems of work and life, as well as their participation in planning and production management, is constantly increasing."

Shibayev concludes his article by expressing the hope that the forthcoming 17th Trade Unions' Congress will consolidate the trade unions' place and role in Soviet society.

AUCCTU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA WORK

PM080901 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Press Workers' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of workers of trade union newspapers and journals and the AUCCTU Profizdat publishing house was held in Moscow yesterday.

AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov delivered a report on the trade union press' tasks in covering the trade union organs' reports and elections and preparation for the USSR trade unions' coming 17th congress.

The conference noted that the report and election campaign preceding the 17th Trade Union Congress is taking place under the sign of the working people's further mobilization to successfully implement the 26th party congress decisions and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress and to fulfill and overfulfill the targets for 1981-82 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. It was stressed that the editorial offices of trade union newspapers and journals and the AUCCTU Profizdat publishing house must make maximum use of the experience accumulated in covering the progress in fulfilling the plans for economic and social development. Special attention was paid to the questions of economy and thrift, the improvement of production efficiency and work quality, and the creation of conditions for highly productive work at every workplace.

The mass information and propaganda media are called on to play an important part in extensively publicizing experience in improving the trade union organizations' ideological education and organizational work and in supporting the working people's patriotic initiatives and undertakings in the period of preparation for the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

It was pointed out that the trade union press organs, in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" must persistently enhance the ideological level and effectiveness of their items and make fuller use of the potential of newspapers and journals as platforms for public opinion.

AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova delivered a speech at the end of the conference.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RELIGIOUS SURVIVALS IN USSR

PM160831 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 3 a 2,300-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences E. Filimonov under the headline "What is Happening to Religion and its Rites and Traditions in Our Day?" Answering a reader's letter on the persistence of religious practices in the USSR, Filimonov describes how the practice of christening children and church marriages still enjoy popularity even among nonbelievers in the USSR, pointing out that many people take part in these rites "through a desire to conform, which indicates tolerance of religious survivals, a lack of principles, hypocrisy and retreat in the face of backward views." He notes: "In this connection it is useful to recall V.I. Lenin's words: 'I am in favor of expelling from the party people who take part in rites.'" Filimonov goes on to discuss the "fashion," particularly among young people, for having icons and wearing crosses, noting that "the following of fashion and a person's aesthetic tastes are closely linked with his convictions, moral ideas, principles and world outlook," so that this fashion is by no means "harmless."

Finally he notes that while the "vast majority of ministers of religion occupy loyal patriotic positions" and observe Soviet legislation on religion, "certain extremist representatives of the clergy and leaders of sectarian communities, particularly those which are not registered, try to violate Soviet laws," and that local and national bodies exercise control in this sphere so that "those guilty of violating the laws are called on account." He concludes by noting the continuing need for "militant atheism."

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA ON RELIGIONS' USE OF CULTURE

PM141323 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 9 October carries on pages 2-3, a 3,500-word article by O. Antonova, candidate of philosophical sciences and reader at the Gnesiny State Music College. Pointing out that "the rise in the educational and cultural level of a certain section of people is not always accompanied by the development of lofty ideological and moral qualities on their part," the author criticizes the efforts of various religious groupings in the USSR to exploit this "one-sidedness" in a section of the Soviet intelligentsia to give an allegedly exaggerated impression of religion's role in the country's artistic development. Citing ways in which various religious groupings are presenting a more modern image to potential recruits -- emphasizing the use of the "emotional power" of music in particular -- the author goes on to say:

"Exploiting the historical ties between religious worship and people's national customs and sensibilities, both the Russian Orthodox Church and Catholicism (and Islam to an equal extent) are trying to d epen religious and nationalist prejudices."

The bulk of the article is taken up with a detailed account of measures taken at the author's college and elsewhere to promote atheism in art.

BORDER GUARDS KOMSOMOL WORKERS CONFERENCE HELD

PM140923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Komsomol Workers"]

[Text] An all-union conference-seminar of USSR KGB border troops Komsomol workers was held recently. Its participants were secretaries of Komsomol committees of border posts, ships and subunits, Komsomol workers of border districts and unit political departments.

The conference-seminar was opened by V. Chebrikov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

Maj Gen A. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate, delivered a report "On Further Improving the Work of USSR KGB Border Troops Komsomol Organizations on the Ideopolitical, Political, Military and Moral Education of Komsomol Members in the Interests of Strengthening Protection of the USSR State Border in Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The Komsomol workers were addressed by Army Gen V. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB border troops, and D. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

B. Pastukov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and N. Chelnokov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, participated in the work of the conference-seminar.

BELORUSSIAN TRADE MINISTER TRANSFERRED, REPLACED

LD150914 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0319 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Mikalay Alyakseyevich Stashankow from the duties of minister of trade in connection with his transfer to another post.

Mikalay Alyaksandravich Makayed has been appointed Belorussian minister of trade.

UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE WIDELY USED IN UKRAINE

LD150936 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Summary] A listener from the United States asks whether Ukrainian is widely used in the republic.

"The Ukrainian language is developing freely just like the national languages of the other Soviet republics. On the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic it is utilized as the language of state and economic management, in legal procedures and in all other spheres of human activity.

"During the last census of the Ukrainian population the vast majority of the people named Ukrainian as their native tongue, in other words, the language of their daily use. In 80 percent of the republic's schools the subjects are taught in Ukrainian. The majority of newspapers, magazines and books in the Ukraine are published in the Ukrainian language. Ukrainian is also the language used in Ukrainian drama theaters and cinematography. Local radio and television programs are carried in the Ukrainian language."

KIRGIZ PLENUM VIEWS ROLE OF PRIMARY PARTY BODIES

LD152328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] A Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum today discussed questions concerning raising the militancy of the primary party organizations and strengthening their role in resolving the tasks of economic and cultural construction set at the 26th CPSU Congress. The report by Usubaliyev, first secretary of the republic's CP Central Committee, and also the speeches, stressed that the efforts of the party organizations were aimed at speeding up the rates of scientific and technical progress, and at using all reserves to raise the efficiency of production and the quality of work. The need to increase party influence on such aspects of management as the expansion of consumer goods production, securing a strict economy drive, keeping socialist property safe and fuller use of monitoring administration work was noted. Concrete measures were also mapped out to raise the efficiency of ideological education work.

BUILDING OF UNAUTHORIZED DACHAS CRITICIZED

PM160749 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 11 October publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word Kemerovskaya Oblast dispatch from correspondent V. Denisov, under the headline "Quagmire." Denisov reports on abuses by local officials in connection with the illegal building of dachas in the oblast under the auspices of "gardening associations." V.O. Toporovskiy, "one of the main culprits," deputy director of a Prokopyevsk plant, was "placed outside the party and on trial because of his egotism, selfishness and deception of the collective and the state," and was given a suspended sentence. Denisov considers his case and those of other officials similarly involved, notes his concern that "many ordinary communists do not know to this day about their leaders' abuses," since the cases were not examined at primary party level, and suggests that a "strict Comrades' Court would have a far greater educational effect."

CHERNENKO SENDS THANKS TO BIRTHDAY WELL-WISHERS

PM131425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA editorial office:

Please convey through the newspaper my cordial gratitude to all organizations, institutions and comrades who sent me warm congratulations and good wishes in connection with my 70th birthday and the high government award.

[Signed] K. Chernenko

DEPUTY PREMIER NOVIKOV PRESENTS AWARDS

PM141419 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed TASS correspondent report: "Prizes Awarded"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- The diplomas for the USSR Council of Ministers 1981 prizewinners for the most outstanding designs and construction work based on these designs were presented to a group of architects, planners and construction workers on 5 October.

I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, who presented the diplomas, warmly congratulated the award winners.

POLICE RAID JEWISH DISSIDENTS' HOMES 15 OCT

NC152102 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, AFP -- Soviet plainclothes police today carried out simultaneous raids on the homes of three Jewish militants, according to Jewish dissident sources here.

Police seized several hundred Jewish literature books, tape recordings, records and Bibles, [as received] sources said.

The three militants, who were reportedly manhandled, are Pavel Abramovitsh, Leonid Tesministsky and Natasha Khasina, who have been refused permission to emigrate.

SOVIET ARRESTED AFTER ENTERING U.S. EMBASSY

NC111228 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, AFP -- Soviet engineer Boris Lesnov, 42, was arrested by police today as he left the United States Embassy where he had sought political asylum some hours earlier.

Armed with a rifle he drove past Soviet guards outside the embassy, and surrended to a U.S. Marine sentry inside. Soviet police then guarded the embassy exits as Mr Lesnov was questioned by American officials inside.

He was arrested by Soviet secret police KGB men as he left the embassy, after explaining to Western journalists that he wanted to leave the country because he had been dismissed from his job for political reasons.

His last words to them were: "I finish my days in a psychiatric asylum".

DISSIDENT SHCHARANSKY FORBIDDEN VISITORS

NC081402 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, AFP -- Detained Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky has been forbidden visitors, his mother Ida Milgrom said today. Mrs Milgrom said she had received a letter from prison authorities which said permission for future visits was refused.

The authorities gave no reasons for their decision but relatives believed Shcharansky had been moved from the work camp where he was being held, Mrs Milgrom said. They believed he had been transferred to a prison where conditions were more severe, she added.

Shcharansky was detained in 1978 after being accused of "treason". His last letter gave his family no indication of his health or morale, Mrs Milgrom said.

RSFSR FODDER PROCUREMENT TASKS REVIEWED

PM150809 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 1

["Fieldwork Diary" by I. Nivin: "Fodder Is the Priority Task"]

[Text] According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration figures fieldwork done in the RSFSR as of 5 October was as follows:

Sugar beet lifted from 1.4 million hectares -- 86 percent of the planned total;

Potatoes harvested from 1.7 million hectares -- 93 percent of the area sown to the crop;

Some 48 million tons of fodder in fodder unit equivalent procured -- 70 percent of the planned total.

Farmers are nearing the end of a difficult campaign. The last few thousand hectares of groat crops, pulse crops and corn are being harvested. The sunny days early in October made it possible to considerably increase the rate of potato and sugar beet lifting. Beet harvesting is virtually complete in Kurskaya, Lipetskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts in the Central Chernozem Region. The time lag between lifting the crop and transporting it from the plantations is shrinking in a number of rayons. Almost half a million tons of sugar beet a day are being dispatched from the region to collection centers and sugar refineries.

Unfortunately, not every rayon is operating this quickly and efficiently. Beet harvesting is making slow progress in Tulskaya, Razanskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts, where barely half of this operation has been completed. Yet any delay at this time is intolerable since the rainy sesion and the frosts could begin at any moment. Thousands of city dwellers are currently helping the sugar beet and potato growers but by no means everywhere is judicious use being made of this substantial assistance. Again in Tulskaya Oblast, there are farms on which workers sent from patronal enterprises are left idle while there is still much work to be done in the fields.

At the same time that potatoes and sugar beets are being harvested, fodder is being procured from the plant tops. There is scope to considerably supplement forage reserves of this green matter and to ensile it or to turn it into vitamin meal, granules and pellets. On the Lenin Kolkhoz in Buturlinovskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast, for example, machine operators are making an average of 50 quintals of high-quality silage per hectare of sugar beet. The oblast's farms plan to lay in a total of at least 1 million tons of succulent fodder for the livestock wintering period.

In many areas the requisite conditions for a second mowing of grasses currently exist. Those places laying in matter with preservatives and ferment have the right approach. This increases the nutritiousness and improves the quality of the fodder and makes it possible to count on increasing livestock productivity. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray have now started their fourth mowing of alfalfa grown on irrigated land. Detachments of reapers are now also at work in upland meadows covered in mixed grasses following the rains. The kray's farms are laying in an average of 3,000-4,000 tons of hay a day.

There are many other fodder reserves in October. Straw has still to be stacked on an area of almost 3 million hectares in Siberia. Sunflowers, whose heads and stalks can be processed and dispatched to fodder storage facilities, have been harvested from only half of the area sown to the crop. Thrifty farmers are making good mixed silage out of root crops and cucurbits. Some 2.5 tons of this fodder per brood sow have already been laid in the Belgorodskaya Oblast. Some 1.8 million tons have been laid in the republic as a whole -- more than last year.

This work is actively underway in Volgogradskaya, Tambovskaya, Kurskaya and several other oblasts. Yet the importance of mixed silage is not fully appreciated on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chelyabinskaya, Permskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts. The result is that not a single ton had been made there as of 5 October.

Nothing -- whether it be waste from the sheepraising sector, meal made from conifer needles, or even surface peat -- goes to waste in those places genuinely concerned about fodder. Farmers in Zhukovskiy Rayon, Kaluzhskaya Oblast, have learned how to make highly nutritious granules from straw and various additives. The improved ration has made it possible to achieve high weight gains in the fattening period -- more than a kilogram a day.

Procuring more and better fodder is a priority task. Equally important, however, is how efficiently it is being used. In this connection interesting experience has been acquired by the Tatarskaya ASSR. The so-called waste-free livestock feeding technique is used here.

Trucks are now speeding straw from some areas along Russia's highways to those places which were unable to lay in sufficient stocks of their own. Some places, like a number of farms in Yaroslavskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts, simply wait for the fodder to be brought to them. But Chuvashia is providing a convincing demonstration of what should be done in such cases. More than 200 people went off with pickup balers and other essential equipment to regions with more straw and are actively procuring it for themselves.

The end of the fodder campaign is almost at hand.

Valuable sources of additional fodder so essential to livestock raising must not be allowed to be buried under the snow. Anything of use for fodder purposes must be gathered from the fields this October and safely stored.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14-15 OCT

LD160338 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-15 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 October

Farmers of the Priuralye steppe have completed winter sowing on about 290,000 hectares, which is 55,000 hectares more than last year. (1850 GMT)

15 October

The majority of farms in Kurskaya Oblast are beginning the wintering of cattle with a good store of fodders for public animal husbandry. The organizational measures taken by the obkom and the oblast executive committee have played a positive role in this. The farms of the oblast have procured 1.3 times more silage and almost one and a half times more rootcrops than last year. The reserves of other types of fodder have also increased. (2300 GMT)

GRAIN HARVEST COMPLETED, REGIONS REACH TARGETS

LDL51426 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has completed its grain harvesting. This year's farming season has been aggravated by a long drought. But, even so, many regions in Kazakhstan and in the south of Russia reached the targets of their grain deliveries to the state. Droughts in this country often affect an area several times the size of France. Nevertheless, thanks to considerable state investments in agriculture the farmers manage to alleviate the consequences of unfavorable weather conditions. In the past 15 years grain production in the country has increased by 50 percent.

CENTRAL CHERNOZEM AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS REPORTED

LD152344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Summary] In the Central Chernozem Region, animal husbandry is going well. Meat procurement (live weight) totals 1.25 million tons, an increase of 18 percent for the 10th 5-Year Plan: milk totaled 3.8 million tons, an increase of 18 percent during the same period. Results of the first 9 months indicate productivity. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, milk yield improved by 41 kilograms. The milk total here was more than 20,000 tons. More meat was sold, too. Lipetskaya Oblast is also doing well in fattening cattle and selling meat. In the entire Central Chernozem Region, apart from Tambovskaya Oblast, the 9-month plan for eggs was overfulfilled; egg production was 36 million more than during the same period.

Livestock herds have also been increased. This applies particularly to poultry and cattle. Belgorodskaya and Kupskaya Oblasts have done particularly well. In preparing to winter livestock, 800,000 tons of hay had been laid in by 2 October. This is 20,000 tons more than last year. The region's procurement figures for haylage, silage and grassmeal are 1.43 million tons, 890,000 tons and 140,000 tons respectively.

Tambovskaya, Kurskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts are lagging behind in milk production. Milk yield in Tambovskaya Oblast is down 117 kilograms over the first 8 months of the year. In Lipetskaya Oblast it is down 30 kilograms for August alone. Tambovskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts are behind on building fodder shops. Reserves for fodder production are being inadequately used in Tambovskaya, Kurskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts.

SHORTAGES, USE OF GRAIN FOR FODDER PROTESTED

PM150821 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 October carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by V. Stolyarov, correspondent of the Moskovskaya Oblast newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, entitled "Losses According to the Recipe." The article, under the rubric "Save Efficiently," is written in response to a letter to the editor by "workers" of the Bolshevskiy mixed feed plant, who complain of the increasing use of grain in preparing mixed feed to make up for other feed elements in "short supply." Stolyarov reports that grain could be saved by increasing the proportion of grass meal, also in short supply, and that the shortage of good quality feed is adversely effecting the weight gain and milk yield.

SOIL SCIENCE CONFERENCE CONVENES IN TBILISI

WA161444 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Sixth All-Union Congress of the Society of Soil Scientists has gathered together the entire cream of Soviet soil science in Tbilisi. More than 800 scientists and specialists, the continuers and successors of the cause of V. Dokuchayev, V. Vilyams, P. Kostychev and other outstanding national authorities of this science, have arrived in the capital of Soviet Georgia to discuss the problems of rational land use and to determine the paths of realization of the tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The principal object of their concerns is laconically reflected in the emblem of the congress -- a green Earth in bloom enclosed within an oval. Over 300 papers submitted for the congress are imbued with concern for the flourishing of the land and its high yield.

In the hall there are many practical specialists from the republic's farms, ministry and department leaders and party, soviet and management workers.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgain CP Central Committee; D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of Georgian Central Committee; O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; A.N. Koshtanov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculure Department; and V.S. Shevelukha, deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR, constituted the presidium of the congress.

The land is our priceless resource, V.A. Kovda, chairman of the Society of Soil Scientists and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Scientists, said, opening the congress. Perserving it and multiplying the returns from each hectare is the duty of the scientists and practical workers. Socialist farming has successfully tackled many complex tasks of past 5-year plans: Millions of hectares of virgin land in the east and south of the country have been assimilated, marshy tracts in the north have been drained, the arid steppe and desert in the southeast have been irrigated, the yields and harvests of cereals have increased and new areas of rice sowings and also of fruit growing and farming in the moist subtropics of the Transcaucasus and in the arid subtropics of southern Central Asia have been created. Strong cotton growing has been created, and the highly productive cultivation of sugar beets, sunflowers and other crops has been developed.

The big tasks, pertaining to solving the food program which have been set for the scientists for the next decade, demand of the soil scientists, agrochemists, reclamation workers and agronomists new efforts for successfully introducing scientific acheivements in farming practice.

This why all the four symposia and the nine commissions which will operate for 5 days in Tbilisi within the framework of the congress will discuss and outline concrete measures and proposals for enhancing the farming standards.

The participants in the congress elected Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as the honorary presidium.

Greeting the delegates to the congress, D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, observed that at the current stage of the Soviet economy's development particular significance is attached to the problem of the formation of a single agrarian-industrial complex and the elaboration and implementation of a food program. The role of the soil scientists and farming as a science increases immeasurably under these conditions. Agriculture as a whole has been set most important task -- achieving the comprehensive, dynamic development of all its sectors and the stable production of food and agricultural raw material, with the aim of ensuring a further considerable increase in the people's living standard.

Greetings from Acad A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, were read out to the congress.

The participants in the congress were also greeted by Acad Ye.N. Mishustin, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and hero of socialist labor, on behalf of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Biochemistry, Biophysics and the Chemistry of Physiologically Active Compounds and by Acad T.M. Kulakovskaya on behalf of the All-Union Acadmey of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin.

The paper "The Tasks of Soil Science and Farming Under the Conditions of the Intensification of Agricultural Production" was delivered by V.S. Shevelukha, deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR.

In our country, he emphasized, large-scale all-state measures of a socioeconomic nature are being implemented aimed at an acceleration of the rate of agricultural development. Great resources are being channeled into a fundamental improvement in the land -- the basis of agricultural production. The 26th CPSU Congress determined as the primary task of farming an unswerving increase in soil fertility and, on this basis, a further increase in the yield and gross harvests of all agricultural crops. Thus in 1981-85 it is planned to increase the average annual production of grain to 238-243 million tons, of sugar beet to 103 million tons, raw cotton to 9.2-9.3 million tons, meat to 17-17.5 million tons and milk to 97-99 million tons and eggs to 72 billion. The average annual gross agricultural product is to increase 12-14 percent, and labor productivity 24-25 percent.

Accomplishing this program will not be easy, the congress emphasized, but our scientists and practical workers possess a great store of knowledge and experience and all the opportunities for its successful implementation. In this connection it is very important to intensify farming and obtain, for example, a greater quantity of plant-growing products on available arable and agricultural land and areas. Farming today and in the future in all zones of the country must be soil-conserving and ensure the preservation and progressive buildup of the fertility of the soil. The active transition to subsurface and surface cultivation of the soil is under way right now in many zones and the machines influence of various implements on the soil is being reduced. This is no longer just a trend in farming but a large-scale process.

Papers were also delivered on the first day of the congress by V.A. Kovda, V.R. Volobtsev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on behalf of a group of authors, and Doctor of Agricultural Sciences O.G. Oniani, director of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Land Reclamation.

The congress continues.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL LAUDS UNITY OF PEOPLE, ARMY

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[Editorial: "Unity of the People and the Army"]

[Text] "The soldiers of the eighties serve with legitimate pride beneath combat banners covered with the glory of legendary victories," the soldiers' greeting addressed to the 26th CPSU Congress delegates said. "And we can tell you, dear comrades, that the combat traditions of the army and navy live on and are multiplying and that through their daily labor the present generation of the motherland's defenders are demonstrating profound devotion to the beloved Leninist party and constant readiness to defend the socialist homeland."

Reliably watching over the gains of socialism and the peace won more than 36 years ago by the Soviet people's unparalleled exploit, the USSR Armed Forces personnel are persistently improving their combat training and worthily pass the test of military maturity on land, in the air and at sea. The recent Zapad-81 exercises are new and graphic evidence of this.

The growing might of the Soviet Army and Navy is based on the achievements of developed socialism. Embodying the traits and features of the new historical community of people -- the United Soviet people -- military collectives have all the conditions for constant refinement of moral, political and psychological training of officers and men and the provision of a high standard of professional training. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War more than 60 percent of servicemen had primary education. Now virtually all troops have higher, secondary or incomplete secondary education.

In implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions our country's working people are strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might through conscientious work in various areas of communist building. The Soviet people are providing their troops with first-class weapons and are doing everything necessary to ensure, in today's international situation where the forces of military and aggression have become more active, ever stronger and stauncher defense of the USSR at every level and in all areas.

"A strong combination of high standard of equipment, combat expertise and indestructible morale -- that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

Our army's genuine people's character is the inexhaustible source of its high combat capability. The motherland's armed defenders share the joys and preoccupations of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia and are helping them to fulfill the creative plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. The troops participating, for example, in the construction of major industrial projects and in harvest work have earned the profound gratitude of all Soviet people. Service in the army really is a way of developing social maturity and feeling of collectivism and fraternity and of instilling diligence, self-control and complete executive discipline. Having had this schooling, yesterday's soldiers and seamen are now doing shock work at the country's very important construction sites -- in Tyumen and at the Kama truck plant, in the Nonchernozem Zone and on the Baykal-Amur Railroad -- and are replenishing the ranks of the 5-year plan guards.

While displaying constant concern for enhancing the combat readiness of the country's armed forces, the CPSU is devoting unflagging attention to further strengthening the unity of the people and the army.

An instructive example is the experience of the mulifaceted ties between the personnel of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District and working collectives and young people in the republic. Military units act as patron of museums, tekhnikums, schools and vocational and technical schools. At the same time, the collectives of patronage work in army subunits. Officers and generals regularly address working people, while party and soviet leaders and production innovators speak at military units.

In using a whole variety of methods to expand and deepen these ties, party and soviet organs are urged to ensure that every citizen is fully aware of his involvement in the solution of the tasks of strengthening the country's defense capability and safeguarding the motherland's security. The improvement of military-patriotic education and mass defense work is a matter of great state importance. DOSAAF has the paramount role to play here. Bringing together 98 million people, its organizations are a genuine school of patriotism; they propagandize defense knowledge among the population and prepare young people for military service. In Gorkovskaya Oblast, for example, committees to work with draftees and mentors' councils, headed by war veterans, have been set up at a number of enterprises. In many parts of Volgogradskaya, Branskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts universities of military-patriotic knowledge for young people, future soldier's lecture agencies, clubs and museums of revolutionary and combat glory have proved successful. There is constant interests in materials published in a number of papers in the Ukraine and other republics under the rubrics "At the Eternal Flame," "Your Sons' Service Progress" and "Letters About Heroism."

The patriotic movement "Work for Yourself and for the One Who Did Not Return From the War" is an expression of Soviet people's concern for the growth of the country's economic and defense might. The initiative "Muscovites' Shock Labor for the Exploit of the Capital's Defenders," devoted to the 40th anniversary of the rout of the fascist hordes at the walls of Moscow, has become widespread.

The interests of further strengthening the motherland's defense capability and the combat might of its armed forces demand an intensification of military-patriotic work at all enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and institutions, better physical training of young people of pre-draft and draft age and greater attention to the mastering of technical and applied military types of sport. When preparing worthy replacements for the army, air force and navy it is necessary to comphehensively reveal the profound patriotic and international significance of military labor and to instill hardiness and courage into young men.

The strong unity of our people and their army and their fraternal comradeship with the peoples and troops of the Warsaw Pact countries constitute the reliable defense of the gains of socialism and peace against all encroachments by the aggressive forces of imperialism.